THE

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. 1

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NOTICE.—*The Editors of the* BOMBAY GUARDIAN *beg to request that all letters on business, such as orders for papers and advertisements, intimations of change of residence, and remittances of money, be addressed to the Publisher, Mr.* A. DUNLOP, 21 *Rampart Row, and those having reference to the News and Literary department of the paper, to the Editors officially, and not by name, at their office* 21 *Rampart Row.*

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY evening at TRINITY CHAPEL, *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*
On THURSDAY evening at the AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*
On FRIDAY evening at ST. ANDREW'S KIRK, *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*
On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening; the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at the Native* SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m. and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at Ambrolie at 7 o'clock a. m.*
On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.*

Our Correspondents will, of course, allow us time to procure the journals published in the other presidencies, before they will expect us to exhibit to them the "spirit of the Indian Press." We shall provide ourselves with the best journals without delay, and after a short time, there will be no deficiency in that important department of our journal.

Prospectus.

To the Christian Community of this Presidency, an organ for the diffusion of general Christian intelligence, and the exercise of a Catholic Christian influence, is a great desideratum. The plan now adopted for supplying this want, is one which, it is thought, will at once commend itself to the religious public for its Catholicity, and which will also secure such efficiency in the conduct of the journal as to render it worthy of general confidence.

An idea of the character of our journal may be given in a few words.—It will assert the dominion of the Holy Scriptures, as the only genuine moral constitution of society, the only standard of public and private conduct, the only true model of character—the model of the Parent, the Instructor, the Philanthropist, the Scholar, the Christian. Its principles will be those of Evangelic Protestantism, or those in which the Churches of the Reformation so remarkably harmonize, and which are set forth in the articles of the Church of England and the Westminster Confession of Faith.

It will enter generally into the discussion of public affairs,—the great movements and events of the day, whether religious or civil; it will enter particularly into an examination of all such as have a direct bearing on the progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom; and it will seek to conduct all its discussions and examinations in a spirit of comprehensiveness and candor, without latitudinarianism on the one hand, or bigotry on the other.

Special attention will of course be paid to whatever is connected with the well being, political, social, or religious, of the country in which our lot is cast.

It will contain a careefully compiled summary of the news of the week throughout British India, General Orders, commercial and shipping intelligence, local and domestic occurrences, &c.—and, on the arrival of each successive Mail from Europe, a summary of the news, with a full detail of the more interesting intelligence.

The periodicals and journals of our day enlist and absorb much of the literary talent, the creative genius, and scholarly accomplishment of this learned and prolific age. They abound with the most brilliant, and yet not the most beneficial contributions to modern literature. That the worth and beneficial influence of such contributions are not equal to their variety and splendor, is because they are too freely and deeply imbued with the savor and spirit of ancient lore and modern worldliness. The difficulty of finding an individual who should unite in himself the professional qualifications and direct aims demanded by a journalist of our day, and, more especially, by an Indian journalist, has led to the following arrangement for the editorial management of this journal. An Edltorial Committee has been formed, consisting of persons representing the Established Churches of England and Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, the American Churches, and the English Dissenters,—a Committee selected not only with the view of supplying the requisite varied ability, but also of ensuring catholicity, and giving confidence to the Christian public.

To place the journal on a permanent foundation, and give security to the public for its continuance, the property will be divided into shares of Rs. 100 each. No pecuniary liability, beyond the price of their respective shares, will be incurred by shareholders. The proprietors will be expected to make every exertion for the efficiency and circulation of the journal.

Any one wishing to assist in the establishment of this journal, but unwilling to become a proprietor, may afford, at the present moment, most necessary aid by a contribution; and every contributor will be entitled to receive the paper gratis, until the amount of his contribution is repayed.

RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF INDIA.—It will doubtless have been inferred, from the prospectus and general character of our paper, that the great subject of Missionary enterprise in India will obtain a prominent place in our columns. While we shall be anxious to contemplate every great public movement in its moral and religious bearings, we shall especially deem it a sacred duty to advert often and earnestly to the progress of Christian truth around us. The whole extent of India as a field of Missionary labour will come under review; but we shall devote our more particular attention to Western India—or to define the limit still more accurately, — to the Bombay presidency.

Have we any ground for thinking that the Missionary enterprise in India presents at present something like the commencement of a new era—a turning-point—a fresh start in its high career? This is an *Annus Mirabilis*, as men delight to style it; and as we sweep into the second half of the nineteenth century, hope expands every bosom, brightens every eye, and animates every tongue. Some of these hopes are doomed to disappointment; yet, for our part, we look hopefully to the future, and that not so much because man bustles and boasts, as because we think we can trace the presence of God and the high "operation of His hands" shaping the minds of men and the destinies of nations so as to work out ends which many of the earthly instruments but little dream of. Europe and America, then, are in a ferment of action, and a ferment of expectation. *Magnus ab integro seclorum nascitur ordo.* And even India—after her long and dreary sleep of ages—seems beginning to awake. We confess we are amongst the most sanguine of those who look for vast economic alterations and great material improvements in India. Many of the causes that have hitherto repressed her energies are patent to every one who cares to see them, and we believe that the

removal of even a few of these would be followed by a rebound of elastic vigour that would take even the sanguine by surprise.

But what of the mind of India? Economic changes—political changes—may come, and will come; but India produces men as well as cotton; the Ryots of India have been committed to the care of England for more ends than to be taxed, and railroads and canals for irrigation are not the only kind of ameliorating agencies of which the land stands in need. Of the influences that tend to raise the long-depressed mind of India, we as Christians look with hope to the transforming influence of Christianity. We know it to be potent—omnipotent; and we know every hope of the amelioration of Society that is not based on its diffusion, to be false as the mirage of the desert. To this all history testifies,—the history of recent days as much as of years long gone by. We hear the confession from the lips of the dying Chateaubriand: "Christ, Christ alone, can be the salvation of modern Society," and in the words of the philosophic Guizot (the last man in the world to be accused of fanaticism) who, in reviewing the recent convulsions of his country, thus expresses himself: "I see no hope for France except by the foundations of Society being undermined, and the structure commenced anew, and made a Christian fabric." Substitute, we would say to every sincere friend of India, substitute in these memorable words the term India for France, and let the pregnant sentence be engraven on your heart; for it contains a truth which, amid the excitement of material developement and intellectual culture, is often shuffled aside and forgotten, although you may write on every scheme that ignores it, "vanity of vanities—all is vanity."

We asked a question however which we have not yet answered: Do we see in Indian Missions, as we do in so many other things, any thing like a new starting-point, a kindling of fresh hope? For our part we think every change in India, Social, Political or Economical, bears pretty directly on its Religious state, and that every innovation, if not demonstrably to the worse, is to the better, inasmuch as it tends to break the sleep of ages, rouses thought, accustoms men to speak of reform, and facilitates future changes. This of itself warrants considerable hope—mighty influences, auxiliary to Christianizing agencies, are busily at work. But there is more than this. An act has recently been passed which secures liberty of conscience throughout India. This is a signal triumph of justice, immensely beyond any step that our Indian legislature has taken since its abolition of Suttee in 1829, and more important, as it appears to us, than even that celebrated enactment. The abandonment of his ancestral faith has hitherto *ipso facto* subjected the convert to the loss of property; but this is the case no longer,—legalized persecution for religion is numbered among the things that were.* We farther think we can trace in most of the Missions over India something like a forth-putting of fresh energy, as if the soldiers of the Cross had been girding themselves anew for their high conflict with Evil, and were strong in faith, giving glory to God. We hear nothing of retreat,—the universal watchword is *Onward*. To give one proof out of many,—we note a new quickening in the Tract Societies of India, and in the rapidly increasing issues of books and the prize essays on Caste, Vedantism, Refutation of Indian philosophies, Female Education and other things, we discern a token for good. The anxiety manifested by more than one Society to occupy the Punjaub as a Mission-field, so that the joyful sound of Salvation might be heard as soon as the din of arms was hushed—and the commencement of a Mission in Scinde—are also cheering things.

Let us not forget to note some changes, in Western India, which, although not directly religious, tend powerfully to quicken the mind of the community. The establishment of the Deccan and Gujerat Vernacular Translation Societies—the recent resolution regarding the administration of the Dukshina fund at Poona (a subject to which we could willingly devote a long article and deem it well bestowed,—the changes (so far as coming events have cast their shadows before) about to be introduced into the Poona College, and the awakening which, after more than a quarter of a century's exhortation, entreaty, and remonstrance, on the part of Christians, we witness in influential quarters among the Natives in regard to the all-important subject of Female Education—these and similar things are symptomatic of life and suggestive of much hope. We have not exhausted the catalogue; but we must here draw breath. We trust we do not refer to any one of these indications of coming improvement in any spirit of self-reliance and self-laudation; it is not man, nor man's measures, that can bring India to the light and liberty of the Gospel—"Leviathan is not so tamed"—the cause and the work are God's. But whilst we must ever feel our impotence, let us not shut our eyes to what is being accomplished through earthly agencies, all working, some voluntarily some involuntarily, but all powerfully working out the fulfilment of His gracious designs. And let us work also, with an ever-growing energy. What saith the poet?

> Thou know'st the arduous strife, the eternal laws
> To which the triumph of all good is given—
> High sacrifice and labour without pause
> Even to the death.

And what saith a far greater authority still: Be not weary in well doing, for in so doing ye shall reap if ye faint not.

Economical state of India. We shall not deem any thing that bears on the well-being of India unsuitable to our columns, and we shall be anxious to convey correct views on the important subject indicated by the heading of this article. We can hardly break ground on the subject at present, but we put it thus early forward in the hope that our correspondents throughout the country may know from the first how greatly we desiderate accurate intelligence on this point. We shall do little more at present than suggest one or two cautions which we have ourselves been taught by experience. It is sufficiently singular, or at all events sufficiently disheartening, to hear in conversation and to read in the public prints and grave pretentious tomes, the most conflicting views regarding the economic state and prospects of India. "The country" says one authority "is increasingly prosperous." "The country" declares another "is rapidly hastening to decay." "Gradually but irretrievably" says a third "India is drained of its life's blood and being reduced to inanition." Now what is the real state of things? We confess we hardly know; and we fear that few of our neighbours are much wiser. Or take another question. "The people of Native states are sighing to come under the benign sceptre of Britain" quoth one. "The British Sovereignty" retorts another "is an abomination to the Natives." "In Native States" maintains one pertinacious gentleman "the ryots are much worse off as to physical comforts than in ours." "Quite the reverse" retorts an equally energetic disputant. Now in this inextricable confusion we would, as we have said, suggest one or two advices that considerably extended inquiry has taught us the necessity of acting on. For one thing there has been far too rapid generalization on both sides of the question. Men have leaped to an universal conclusion from particular premises. We are acquainted with the case of a traveller who had occasion to pass through a portion of the Nizam of Hyderabad's territory,—a district which might be the very garden of the Deccan,—who after seeing the misrule and general wretchedness that there strike the most careless eye, felt quite disposed to recommend taking the often-threatened "slice off Berar," and indeed would have been delighted that the Supreme Government had put a final extinguisher on His incorrigible Highness, the Nizam. He passed on however, and, on crossing the Wurda, entered the Nagpore territories. Here a very different scene presented itself—the

* This enactment of the Supreme Legislature of India (passed on the 11th April last) abolishes "so much of any law or usage now in force within the territories subject to the government of the East India Company as inflicts on any person forfeiture of rights or property or may be held in any way to impair or affect any right of inheritance by reason of his or her renouncing, or having been excluded from, the communion of any religion, or being deprived of caste."

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country was remarkably flourishing and the people happy and contented. In the Nizam's territories the villagers were perpetually asking why the English Sirkar did not take the country; in the Nagpore districts they would have been very sorry to see the Native government interfered with. We should beg our correspondents then, in supplying us with facts, to be very specific as to time and place—remembering that what applies to one locality may not apply to others.—We shall give another instance of the need of attending closely to all the circumstances of the case. We were conversing but a week ago with a gentleman of much intelligence and large experience, well acquainted in particular with the Deccan. We begged him to state his opinion of the real condition of the Mahratta country in certain districts well known to him. "Improving decidedly and steadily, if perhaps slowly," was his reply. "Do you recollect," we continued, "that eleven years ago we asked you the same question regarding these identical districts, and that your answer then was, that the people universally complained that although the English Sirkar was very just and very kind, yet they were continually getting poorer and poorer?" "You have got hold of a seeming contradiction" said our friend, "but it is only seeming. Both views are true. The people *were* getting poorer; they *are* getting richer,—and the explanation is the simplest thing in the world. Ten years ago the Revenue Survey had not extended into those districts; now it has, and the change it works is astonishing." We are inclined to think our friend is right, and that of the ameliorating influences at work on our side of India, the Revenue Survey is one of the most important. Formerly the assessment was most unequal, and the system of remissions worked so as to prove a premium on idleness. The mode in which Government came down on the ryot who improved his land by digging wells or otherwise, and appropriated the proceeds of his industry, had the same effect. The Revenue Survey has swept away these and other evils wherever it has been introduced. Now if the ryot dig a well and convert his field into a garden, he enjoys the fruits of his industry for 30 years untaxed,—and so on. What is the consequence? Although Government lost, by the lightening of the assessment, nominally one-half and really one-third of its revenue, the loss has been almost or altogether made up by the stimulus the Survey affords to agriculture, and the quantity of waste land that has in consequence been brought into cultivation.

But we did not intend to enter on this discussion at present; all we meant was to propose a query and suggest a very necessary caution. Our earnest desire is to learn and state the real truth on a subject on which prejudice exercises a sway more potent than is generally suspected, and makes men see just as they wish to see.

"In the East, the consideration of the heavens is peculiarly adapted to give a deep impression of the greatness of God as Creator. When Carl Niebuhr, many years after his return from the East, lay in bed under the blindness and exhaustion of old age, 'the glittering splendor of the nocturnal Asiatic sky, on which he had so often gazed, imaged itself to his mind in the hours of stillness, or its lofty vault and azure by day, and in this he found the sweetest enjoyment.'"

Night Travelling among the Ghauts. — There is a characteristic beauty and grandeur about tropical scenery, not only while the sun is above the horizon, but even after "the shades of the evening have begun to prevail." In the fair season, there is generally a freshness and balminess in the air, and in the absence of the moon a calm and steady brilliance, emanating from the innumerable luminous points that make up the starry host, cheering to the mind, and refreshing to the spirits of the night-traveller. It was on such a night lately, that, leaving Poona in the afternoon, we arrived in the vicinity of the Ghauts just at sunset. It was interesting to watch the different phases of the twilight after the last parting rays of the "orb of day" had withdrawn their rich golden radiance from the distant mountain summits. A deep orange tinge marked the region of the sky from whence the sun had just withdrawn; while a beautiful purple band, gradually dissolving into the blue of the superior regions of the firmament, joined it below. By degrees the orange and purple were changed into yellow, green and blue, succeeding one another in alternate layers, a phenomenon caused by the refracting power of those widespread prismatic vapours which lie on the borders of the horizon. Scarcely had the eye ceased to watch these different coloured changes of the departing twilight, when it was arrested by the Zodiacal light, ascending to near the Pleiades, and coming within 30 degrees of the zenith. This is one of those wonders of nature which we can here contemplate night after night without interruption, but which is seldom appreciable to the sight in the vapoury atmosphere of our native isle. Its cause is still not thoroughly understood by Philosophers; some attributing it to an immense atmosphere enveloping the Sun, and stretching beyond the orbit of Venus almost to that of our earth, while others suppose it to be a broad aerial band lying between the orbits of the above mentioned planets, analogous to the ring that surrounds Saturn, and rendered visible to us by the rays of the Sun after he has sunk below our horizon.

The stars had now all come forth, each with its characteristic hue, and with its peculiar brilliance marking it to the practised Astronomer. The eye was first attracted by the constellation of Orion, rapidly advancing towards the meridian. The two large stars in the shoulders, the one of a reddish white and the other of a pale hue, the brilliant star in the foot, and the three stars of the second magnitude equi-distant from one another forming the belt, render this constellation so easy of recognition, even by those who know only the first elements of Astronomy, that it has been frequently chosen as the first step in Uranography—as a starting point in the description of the starry heavens. In our clear sky the sword of Orion, which in Europe can often only be dimly apprehended, is clearly seen. It consists of a number of very small stars forming a pyramidal figure with its base upwards, and pointing obliquely downwards from the belt, not unlike that of the (ξιφος or) small sword of the Greeks from which it is named, or the Celtic *dirk*, or our dagger. About the centre of this portion of the constellation lies a most remarkable luminous nebula, which according to Sir John Herschell and other Astronomers, who have examined it carefully with the telescope, contains more stars manifold than our Milky-way and all that sparkling appendage of luminaries which adorn our firmanent; and supposing the law of gravitation to extend so far, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, our whole system of stars must, from the immensely larger mass of that nebula, be attracted by it and move around it. How striking then, as has been remarked by a Christian Philosopher, do the words contained in the book of Job become, "Canst thou loose the bands of Orion", if indeed this should be the centre of attraction to our section of the Universe. Turning the eye towards the South, the bright star, Canopus, the first noted in the constellation of the ship Argo, meets the eye near the meridian, forming a South Polar Star to the boatmen, who are hazardous enough to venture out of sight of land without a compass on the Malabar coast. They call it the Reshi, or Sage, in honour of Agaste, who first, coming from the North, introduced the Brahmanical laws, religions, and civilization into Southern India. Later in the evening, when Canopus begins to decline, a very remarkable star, named Eta Argos, belonging to the same constellation, rises, and comes to the meridian some time after midnight. This star in the early catalogues made by Europeans, was put down as of the second or third magnitude, though it is now unquestionably a star of the first magnitude. As such Sir John Herschell, I believe, first brought it into notice, and it can at present be seen early in the morning or late at night, of a reddish colour, in the direction just indicated. The explanation given of its variable magnitude is, that it is a double star, that is, not one but two stars, arching round one another. At the time it was first observed, one of these component parts

was hid by the other, but that now both having become visible by the two stars coming into a position in which we see them abreast of each other, the magnitude of the compound which they form, seems to us so much increased—Truly we may say with the Psalmists, "How manifold are thy works O Lord! in wisdom hast thou made them all."

But we must now descend from heaven to earth, and describe the scenery of the mountains as they lay before us looming through the shades of night.

(To be continued.)

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?

Among the passengers who left Bombay by the Steamer of the 3rd instant, was Wm. Graham, Esq., of the firm of W. and A. Graham & Co. Mr. Graham came out to Bombay in 1839, and has consequently been twelve years in India, with the exception of eight months in '44—5, during which he made a flying visit to his native land. The effects of indefatigable industry in a tropical clime for so long a period were doubtless making their appearance in his exceedingly vigorous but never robust physical frame; nevertheless, it was not the state of his own health which rendered a return to Europe necessary, but the frequent illnesses and impaired strength of his most amiable and accomplished lady, and the claims of three lovely children. In the departure of Mr. Graham, the Society of Bombay has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the Mercantile community one of its most intelligent and enterprising members, and the Church one who actively and zealously sought her good. The Free Church of Scotland, of which he was a member, and the Free Church Missionary Society, of which he was the most efficient Secretary and Treasurer, will especially feel his loss. We sincerely wish that his mantle may fall on some one or more who are still remaining amongst us. The loss of a decided and active Christian is all the more deeply felt in this community, because so few are found ready to fill the vacant place. We can hardly compute the loss which a community sustains in the departure of a good man. The example of such a man is a living source of virtuous influence. He himself but rarely knows the blessed effects, resulting from the model of living excellence, which he continually presents to the public; and even his friends and acquaintances have but an imperfect knowledge of the benefits that flow from his virtuous conduct, within his social circle, much less within the sphere of the community, in which he lives. Yet, although we neither see nor hear of them, we have no doubt that a blessing has been shed upon numbers around him, by the faithfulness of his obedience to God, and the benevolence of his services to man. We would not forget, however, that our loss will be the gain of whatever community may be blessed with the accession of so excellent a man as Mr. Graham. He is followed by our best wishes for his happiness and prosperity.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—We are happy to learn, from undoubted authority, that the recent painful events in the Island of Madeira in connection with the esteemed Bishop of this Diocese, have begun to "work together for good." The Revd. Mr. Lowe, the Tractarian Chaplain, who offered such an indignity to the Bishop of Bombay, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Bishop of London. It is expected that the other Chaplain, the Revd. Mr. Brown, a pious and laborious young Clergyman, will now be licensed, and thus the feud will be healed.

Commercial.

MONTHLY GENERAL MARKET REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

The amount of business transacted in our *Import Market* during the month of February, though more considerable than that of the previous month, is still generally of an unsatisfactory nature. The excitement connected with the Opium Time Bargain Cases has now subsided, and the settlement of these transactions, which has since taken place, has, as we expected, passed off satisfactorily. This has had a favorable effect on exchanges with the interior, which, added to the inducement held out by present low prices, has, notwithstanding the continued tightness in our Money market, led to considerable transactions in Manchester staples. In other descriptions of Piece Goods however, and in Imports generally, a limited business has been done. *In Exports* there have been few transactions, but now that the Cotton crop begins to arrive in quantity, this branch of business may shortly be expected to display greater animation.

Grey Goods.—The sales of these since our last have been considerable, our Mârwârrie dealers having at length entered the market and made large purchases from second hands. The movements of the past month consist mostly of Shirtings, Jacconets, Madapollams, and Domestics, the two former at a decline on last month's values. T. Cloths maintain about former rates, while the wider widths of Domestics, being in demand for the Arabian market, are saleable at improved prices. Grey Longcloths are likewise in good request for dying purposes, stocks being light and the season for these operations drawing near a close. *Bleached Goods* have changed hands to a moderate extent, the sales consisting mostly of Shirtings, at about last month's rates. *Yarns.*—The transactions in these continue limited, holders being firm, and dealers shewing but little disposition to operate. Some movements of Water have been made at about former prices, but of Mule the sales have been trifling. *In Prints* we have no alteration to notice. Some small transactions have been made at reduced prices, but only a few choice styles are at all enquired for. *Glasgow Goods.*—The sales of these have been rather limited, and consist mostly of Lappets and Bleached Mulls, the latter at rather reduced quotations. *T. R. Goods* have found buyers to only a very moderate extent, the stocks in bazaar being heavy, and dealers having indented largely for their supplies.

Metals of all sorts have again declined in value, and the sales of the month have been on a limited scale. Present almost unprecedentedly low prices would under ordinary circumstances, even with the large supplies on the way, have given rise to speculative enquiry, metals being a favorite form of investment with our wealthy native Shroffs, when rates decline to a low level, but the continued pressure on our Money Market, and the low rates ruling for Government, and other Securities, seem to check the demand which might otherwise have been expected.

Cotton.—The supplies of the old crop being now exhausted, and the arrivals of the new (though large for the season of the year) being moderate, the transactions since our last have been on rather a limited scale, and many of the purchases made have been in anticipation of arrival. Prices, prior to the departure of the mid-monthly Mail on 17th ultimo, advanced Rs. 2 @ Rs. 3 per Candy on previous quotations, but have again receded to a fully greater extent, in consequence of the unsatisfactory advices from England of 24th January to hand on 24th ultimo. The China market continues to attract some attention, though the intelligence from that quarter received on 22nd ultimo reports prices as rather lower. The purchases of the past month we estimate at about 25,000 bales, say, 17,000 bales for the English market and 8,000 bales for China. The receipts of the new crop, up to 28th ultimo, we estimate at 20,000 @ 25,000 bales. The quality generally seems good, the only description apparently deficient in this respect being Oomrawattie, the arrivals of which are somewhat mixed. In point of cleanliness there is considerable improvement, especially as contrasted with last season, which is no doubt greatly attributable to the prompt steps taken some months since by the Collector of Broach in preventing the exportation of a quantity of adulterated Cotton. The Exports for January are as follow, viz :—

To England, 15,355 Bales. To China, 9,420 Bales.

Our Money Market, towards the middle of last month, showed symptoms of relaxing, the improvement in Exchange on the interior having had a beneficial effect. Matters in the native Bazaar are not yet however in a satisfactory position and the Bank's rate of interest for loans on even Government Securities continue very high. This tightness is not in our opinion likely to be of much longer continuance. The following are present quotations for Government Securities and Bank Stocks, viz :—

Government 5 per cent Promissory Notes, 2½ per cent Discount
Ditto 4 per cent Ditto 18 per cent do.
Charter Bank 14½ per cent Prem. | Commil. Bank 15 per cent Disct.
Oriental do. 18 per cent Disct. | Agra do. ½ per cent do.

Freights to England have had rather an upward tendency and during the last fortnight some advance on former rates has been established, particularly to Liverpool. To China last month's rates are barely maintained. The amount of tonnage in harbour continues large, but in the face of increasing supplies of Cotton from the interior, higher rates seem generally expected within the next month or two.

Exchange has within the last few days experienced a sudden decline, principally in consequence of the small amount of Bills on England received by last China Mail, the bulk of remittances from that quarter having, in consequence of an unexpected fall in the value of East India Company's accepted bills, come forward in this shape. It was not however till the arrival on 23rd ultimo of the English Mail of 24th January, advising large remittances of specie to the East, that symptoms of decline took place. Since then considerable excitement has prevailed among remitters, and rates have receded to 2s. 1 $\frac{7}{16}$d. @ 2s. 1$\frac{1}{2}$d per Rupee. Much of course will depend on the tenor of future advices—particularly from England—but so far as circumstances can be foreseen, we see no reason yet to entertain and doubt as to the likelihood of a favorable figure for remitters being maintained for some time, though probably not the extreme rates that have just ruled.

YARNS.—*Mule.* The sales of the past month have been very small, and dealers, notwithstanding that stocks in first hands, and in the interior, are moderate, show little disposition to operate.

Water. The demand during the month has rather improved, and transactions to a fair amount have taken place at an advance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an anna per lb. The sales amount to about 700 bales principally of the lower counts. No. 30 continues in good demand. The following are present quotations, viz :—

Mule—Nos.	16-18	20	30	40	50	
Annas	6	6$\frac{1}{4}$@6$\frac{3}{4}$	8$\frac{1}{8}$@8$\frac{3}{4}$	8$\frac{1}{4}$@8$\frac{3}{4}$	9$\frac{1}{4}$@10	
	60	70	80	90	100	
	11$\frac{1}{2}$	12$\frac{3}{4}$	14	15$\frac{1}{2}$	18	per lb.

Water—Nos.	16-18	20	24	30	40	50	
Annas	6$\frac{1}{2}$	7$\frac{1}{2}$@7$\frac{3}{4}$	8	9@9$\frac{1}{4}$	10@10$\frac{1}{2}$	12	per lb.

METALS.—*British Bar Iron.* Importers are firm, but stocks in the bazaar, as well as the interior, being heavy, dealers show no disposition to operate, and prices have in consequence still rather a downward tendency. Present value may be quoted as Rs. 20 @ Rs. 21 per Candy. The sales effected have been small, amounting to only about 100 Tons at Rs. 20-8 @ Rs. 20-12 per Candy.

Swedish Bar Iron. Arrivals continue heavy and importers being desirous to realize, prices have further declined in value so that now we cannot give a higher quotation than Rs. 48$\frac{1}{4}$ @ Rs. 43$\frac{1}{2}$ per Candy. About 300 Tons have changed hands during the past month.

Nail Rod. Round does not maintain former values. The following sales are reported, viz :—

18 Tons at Rs. 28. 10as. per Candy.
10 „ at Rs. 30. 8as. „

Square is again lower, and 20 Tons have been sold at Rs. 21$\frac{1}{4}$ per Candy. At present depressed prices however, importers are not disposed to sell.

Sheet Iron shares the general depression, and about 1,500 Bundles have been quitted at a reduction of as. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ @ as. 2 per Cwt. on last month's quotations. Thick Sheets are more enquired for.

Hoop Iron. Present value is Rs. 3-12 @ Rs. 4-0, according to assortment, but these rates are somewhat nominal, there having been no sales during the month.

Iron Nails. The unusually low price of Nail Rod Iron is interfering with the consumption of this article, by enabling the native manufacturers to compete with the importations from England. Present value may be quoted at Rs. 9$\frac{1}{4}$ @ Rs. 10 per Cwt. but even at these low prices dealers show no desire to purchase.

Copper. The transactions of the past month have been very limited, and prices of Braziers and Sheathings sorts have further declined ; our dealers, owing to the continued large shipments from England, and the scarcity of money, feeling no disposition to operate, even at present tempting prices. The values of Tile and Ingot are somewhat better maintained. The following sales are reported, viz :—

Braziers	150	Cwts. @ Rs.	46. 8as.	per Cwt.
Sheathings	200	„ „	45. 4	„
Tile	400	„ „	44. 8	„
„	180	„ „	44. 4	„

Present quotations are as under, viz :—

Braziers	Rs. 46. 4as.	per Cwt.
Sheathing	„ 45. 4	„
Tile and Ingot	„ 44. 4	„
Bottoms	„ 48. 8	„
Bolts	„ 48. 0	„
Nails	„ 50. 0	„

Brass Sheets continue in fair request, particularly thick sheets.

Steel.—Tub. There have been no sales during the past month, but Rs. 8$\frac{1}{2}$ @ Rs. 8$\frac{3}{4}$ per Cwt. may be considered as the present value. *Faggot.* Good assortments are in demand.

Spelter.—Present depressed prices are creating some enquiry from the interior, but stocks in the native Bazaar continue heavy. Present value is Rs. 9 @ Rs. 9-4 per Cwt.

Lead.—Pig. Low prices have stimulated demand, and upwards of 2,500 Cwts. have been quitted during the month from second hands. Importers have however been anxious to realize, and former prices are in consequence barely maintained. The following sales have come under our notice, viz :—

1000	Cwts. @ Rs.	9.	2as.	per cwt.
600	„ „	9.	3	„
500	„ „	8.	14	„
500	„ „	8.	12	„
100	„ „	8.	12	„

Sheet continues in request at Rs. 9. 12 @ Rs. 10 per Cwt.

Tin Plates. Prices are rather lower Rs. 15$\frac{1}{2}$ @ Rs. 15$\frac{3}{4}$ per box, being present value.

Patent Shot is still in good request, but the imports to indent are increasing. A sale of 100 Cwts. at Rs. 12. 14 is reported.

COCHINEAL.—There has been more enquiry for this article within the last few days, large purchases having been made from second hands. Present quotation is Rs. 1. 13 @ Rs. 1. 15 per lb. and importers are holding out for a further advance.

SAFFRON continues in request, and really good quality is now worth Rs. 15$\frac{1}{2}$ @ Rs. 16 per lb.

PAINTS.—The following are present quotations for good quality :—

White Lead	Rs.	9$\frac{3}{4}$ @ 10	per Cwt.
Red Lead	„	10 @ 10$\frac{1}{2}$	„
Green Paint	„	9$\frac{3}{4}$ @ 10	„
Black Paint	„	7 @ 8	„

TAR.—*Stockholm* maintains former values, but no transactions have taken place.

Coal is in fair request at Rs. 4 per barrel.

BOTTLES.—*Quarts* are still in fair request, but considerable quantities of old sorts are arriving from the interior.

Pints. Supplies continue very light.

COALS.—Stocks are now so much reduced, that almost any price is obtainable.

BEER continues in demand. A shipment of 60 Hhds. of Bass' brand have been received from Colombo, but stocks are still very light. The sales of the month are as follows, viz :—

Hodgson's	20	Hhds. @ Rs.	65	per Hhd.
Younger & Co's	12	„ „	65	„
„	20	„ „	62	„

COTTON.—The following are present quotations, viz :—

Surat	Rs.	119 @ 120	per	Cdy.
Broach and Jumbooseer	„	119 „ 120	„	
Gogo, Dhollera & Bhownuggur	„	115 „ 115$\frac{1}{4}$	„	
Oomrawattee	„	112 „ 113	„	
Mangarole and Porebunder	„	113 „ 113$\frac{1}{2}$	„	

WOOL.—Natives have been operating for the English market to a fair extent, and prices have advanced. The following are present quotations, but they are somewhat irregular, owing to the inferiority of stocks.

Khorassan	Rs.	110 @ 120	per	Candy.
Mekran	„	90 „ 100	„	
Persian	„	120 „ 130	„	
Marwar	„	95 „ 105	„	
Cutch	„	120 „ 125	„	

ELEPHANT'S TEETH.—Stocks are now nearly exhausted, and prices have in consequence rallied. Some shipments, both on English and Native account, are going forward. Present values are as under :—

Rs. 96 @ 98	per maund of 37$\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	for	piece	from	60 @ 110	lbs.	
„ 92 @ 95	„	„	„	„	40 @ 80	„	
„ 52 @ 80	„	„	„	„	4 @ 14	„	

GUMS, GARBLED.—*Arabic.* Stocks continue very light, and nothing doing.

Animi. Supplies are now so much reduced, that shipments to the English market have almost ceased.

Olibanum. Large quantities have been shipped by natives during the past month.

COFFEE.—*Ungarbled. Mocha.* There is very little of this article in the market.

Malabar. Some arrivals have lately taken place, which have been quitted at Rs. 4$\frac{3}{4}$ @ Rs. 5 per Surat maund of 41·06 lbs.

Burberah. There is more in stock.

SENNA continues scarce, but some fresh parcels are shortly expected.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

LINSEED.—*Ungarbled.* The market is now nearly cleared of this article, and rates have advanced to Rs. 3-9 @ Rs. 3-11 per Cwt. at which price natives are still shipping to the English market.

FREIGHTS.—The following are present rates, viz :—

To London.....£2. 7s. 6d. @ £2. 10s. per Ton.
„ Liverpool .....£2. 10s. @ £2. 15s. „
„ China .....Rs 13 per Candy.

EXCHANGE.—The fluctuations in rates for the Mail of the 3rd instant have been very great, but present quotations may be considered as 2s. 1 1/16d. @ 2s. 1 1/2d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta.....@ 30 d. s. 3/4 per cent discount.
„ Madras.....@ „ 1 „
„ China.....@ 60 „ Rs. 216 @ 217 per 100 Dlrs.

Home News.

ENGLAND.

LORD J. RUSSELL has addressed copies of the following letter to his supporters in the Lower House :—"Sir,—I take the liberty of informing you that the meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Tuesday, the 4th of February, business of importance will be brought forward without delay ; I therefore request your attendance on that day.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, J. RUSSELL."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE WINDOW TAX.—It is now understood that the Government have decided upon the surrender of the window tax, and the substitution of a moderate house tax. By the substitution of a house tax, calculated to raise about L.600,000, for the window tax, raising about L.1,800,000, the sacrifice of revenue will not exceed L.1,200,000. Such a tax will fall much lighter than the window tax, and not interfere with the construction of our dwellings.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE has now, externally, at least, assumed a finished appearance. Within, the work of the contractors is proceeding with great rapidity. The last castings have been fixed in their places : in another week the transept will have been entirely roofed in ; and should the supply of glass not fall short, the contractors will, in a few days longer, have glazed in the whole area. Some idea of the scale on which this portion of the works is carried on may be formed from the fact that 8,000 panes of glass can be fitted in in one day. The glaziers are at present busily engaged in enclosing the arch of the transept, and the manner in which they carry on their operations supplies another of those ingenious mechanical details to which attention has been so frequently drawn. The machine used by them in glazing the flat roofs has been adapted to the curve of the arch—parties of them, seated in a trough-like carriage, being hoisted up by ropes and pulleys as their work progresses upwards. The ridge and valley form of the flat roof is cleverly preserved, and the appearance presented by this portion of the building from the top outside is singularly striking. Along the crown of the arch runs a small pathway two feet wide, and any visitor sufficiently adventurous and cool-headed to climb up ladders to that height may not only feast his eyes upon a magnificent view of town and country around, but, looking downwards through the monster window-frame, eighteen acres wide, which is spread out at his feet, may see the workpeople and other occupants of the basement and galleries crawling about like bees in a glass hive, and each contributing his mite of labour to the great whole upon which he stands.

To give an idea of the vast size of this building, the width of the main avenue is within ten feet double that of the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral, while its length is more than four times as great. The walls of St. Paul's are fourteen feet thick, those of the glass building in Hyde Park are only eight inches. St. Paul's occupied thirty-five years in building, whilst the Hyde Park building would be finished in less than half that number of weeks.

We hear that, for the purpose of preventing an undue throng of persons from entering through different doors, it is intended to have telegraphic wires from a central room to each door, by which orders to close the doors and admit no more, or to open them, as the case may be, or to stop the exit of thieves, can be instantaneously conveyed. There will likewise be wires to the police and military stations, to summon at a moment's notice a force to suppress disturbance, catch thieves, or expel the disorderly. We hear that the Electric Telegraph Company have offered to put up the telegraph to the doors free of expense, but the plan was first suggested by Mr. Brett, of Brett and Little's Telegraph.

MANCHESTER seems destined to take the lead of every other city in the kingdom in the theory, if not in the work, of education. A new scheme has just been propounded by some of its most influential inhabitants. It embraces mental, moral, and—if no objection is made by the parent—*general* religious instruction, including the use of the Bible. The following are its details :—

"1. It has been discovered at Manchester that although it is not impossible to raise funds to build schools in those districts in which rich individuals are immediately interested, yet that other districts in which such individuals are not interested still remain unprovided with school accommodation, and that many of even the existing schools are rendered very inefficient from want of sufficient or continued support.

2. The sense of the importance of school training is gaining ground every day among many who think that, however little good in their opinion mere reading and writing may do, it is absolutely necessary to save young children from the contamination of an immoral and filthy street life, and to train them in clean, orderly, and virtuous habits.

3. The religious parties are beginning to fear lest, by their disunion, the Secular Instruction Association should succeed in obtaining a system of national education which they thoroughly disapprove.

The result of these causes is, that a number of the most influential gentlemen of the town, among whom are the Dean of Manchester, the Rev. C. Richson, and several other leading members of the Church and Conservative parties, have come forward in the most public-spirited manner, and have proposed for the improvement of the education of the poor in this great northern city, a scheme, the character of which is as liberal as possible.

A public meeting was called last week by the Mayor of Manchester, and a committee has been formed to discuss the details of the plan, and to take all the necessary steps for obtaining an Act of Parliament.

The committee is composed of leading members of all the different political and religious parties, and of many of the most influential bankers and manufacturers of the city.

The English Church, the Roman Catholics, the Methodists, the Independents, and the Unitarians, are all represented in it.

The chief arrangements in the proposed bill are as follows:—

I. That in each of the boroughs of Manchester and Salford the municipal council shall be empowered to levy a school rate not exceeding 5d. in the pound.

II. That the administration of this rate shall be in the hands of a committee, appointed by the municipal council out of its members, which committee, being elected by the rate-payers, will be the natural guardian of their rights and interests.

III. That the committee shall be empowered to support, enlarge, and repair the existing school buildings, and to pay the school managers a certain rate per head for each scholar, on the following conditions :—

1. That the teacher of the school shall have obtained a certificate of merit from the Committee of Council on Education.

2. That the school shall be regularly examined by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, and that its condition and progress shall be publicly reported in their annual reports.

3. That the instruction in the school shall be given free of expense to all children.

4. That the school shall be open to all children, to whatever religious party their parents may belong, without any requirements to which the parent or guardian of any scholar may on religious grounds object.

5. That any parent shall be at liberty to withdraw his child from any matter of instruction which he may disapprove, as well as to remove it altogether when he pleases.

6. That the guardians of the poor shall be empowered to require out-door paupers to send those of their children who are under a certain age to school.

IV. All schools which receive a portion of the rate may continue to avail themselves of the assistance of the Committee of Council on Education for the various forms of aid contemplated by their minutes.

V. The government of the school and the appointment and dismissal of the teachers, will remain, as at present, vested in the committee of the Church, or congregation, or other body, by whose benefactions or labours it has been founded or sustained.

VI. A great number of buildings occupied and used at present solely as Sunday-schools, owing to the want of sufficient funds to support them as day-schools, may, under the above conditions, be assisted by the rate, and opened as day-schools.

VII. If any district is found to be deficient in school accommodation, and if, when sixty days have elapsed, after a public advertisement, it is found that no educational body (such as is contemplated by the Minutes of the Committee of Council) is disposed to erect a school, the Committee of the Town-council may build one, and may appoint lay managers, who are to select the teacher and regulate the instruction, provision being made for the reading and teaching of the Holy Scriptures."

Such is a bare outline of the scheme which the rich and enterprising city of the north is trying to carry out.

SCOTLAND.

Important Measure for Scotland.—We learn from a source on which we can rely, that it is intended, soon after the meeting of Parliament, to introduce an Encumbered Estates Act for Scotland.

An additional immigration of Highlanders from the islands of Barra and Uist, has recently been made into Glasgow. These men and their families are in a state of deplorable destitution, and are glad of the shelter afforded by the engine-houses and sheds attached to the steam mills. They report a frightful state of starvation in the islands whence they came; nearly 100 families being utterly destitute of the commonest means of subsistence. The gross mismanagement of the Highland Destitution Fund, some years ago, renders it absolutely certain that nothing like a general contribution need again be attempted; and, if the present emergency in the Western Highlands be not speedily met by the timely application of Government aid, the horrors of a protracted famine will be the result.

The following petition was lately transmitted to Sir George Grey by Dr. Begg, as Convener of a Committee of the Presbytery of Edinburgh. We also subjoin the answer just received:—

Unto the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, the humble petition of the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh, sheweth,—

That your petitioners have heard with great concern that famine has begun to prevail extensively in the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, threatening to issue in pestilence and the loss of human life: That, in the opinion of your petitioners, it is the duty of the Government of this country, not only to see that immediate and effectual means are adopted to prevent such a melancholy result, but to inquire into the causes of this periodical evil, for the purpose of laying before Parliament such measures as shall, by the blessing of God, tend to prevent its recurrence: That the true causes of the evil can be accurately traced and removed is, in the opinion of your petitioners, certain, since the same evils do not prevail in other districts of the same country, having a similar soil, climate, and population, and it is of great importance that the investigation should be made immediately by the Government of the country, rather than by interested parties, on the one hand, or on the other by those who, however impartial, have not the means of making a sufficiently extensive scrutiny. Meantime, your petitioners are anxious that the Government shall not hastily listen to any representations on the subject of alleged over population, or the supposed necessity of emigration, and, above all, that no public money shall be given, or public measures adopted, without securing that the people at large, as distinguished from the mere proprietors, shall derive the advantage of them.

May it therefore please you to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and adopt the necessary measures for preventing any of the inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands from dying of famine, as well as to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity to the present.

And your petitioners shall ever pray.

Signed in name, and by appointment of the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh, by

ANDREW MILROY, Moderator.

Whitehall, 17th January 1851.

SIR,—I am desired by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, transmitting a petition of the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh; and I am to inform you that an inquiry has been already directed to be made into the state of the distressed districts of the western Highlands and Islands of Scotland and their local resources.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. WADDINGTON.

Rev. James Begg, D.D., Edinburgh.

A combined effort is about to be made to bring within the elevating and sanctifying influence of Christian truth the dense masses of the lower orders, which exist, but can hardly be said to live, in the wynds and closes of Glasgow. Dr. Robert Buchanan has set himself to collect statistical information regarding that portion of the city in which his church is situated, and his observations are fitted to awaken the deepest anxiety among all classes of the Christian community, and to arouse to earnest exertion every section of the Christian Church. In one district of the Tron parish, consisting of 589 families, and comprising 3,232 individuals, it has been found that the proportion of church sittings is to the population only 2½ per cent.; while of these families 495 are by their own confession "living in habitual and total estrangement from the house of God." Scarcely *one* family in *five* are possessed of the Word of God, and the amount of ignorance and vice consequently prevalent is appalling to contemplate. It is a melancholy fact that a similar description might be given of many portions of almost all our large cities; while this tremendous and accumulating mass of vice, ignorance, and crime, is either too generally ignored by the Church at large, or from a despairing apathy, whose very hopelessness of success paralyses initial effort, is left to fester in its own corruption. Dr. Buchanan has done well in arousing that section of the Church to which he belongs to a sense of duty in this matter, and it will be well if all Christian Churches, laying aside for a season, if not for ever, their mutual jealousies and miserable sectarian disputes, direct their combined, prayerful, and persevering efforts to those multitudes among us for whose souls no man seems to care, who, living without enjoyment, die without hope, and ultimately "perish for lack of knowledge."

The ordinary monthly meeting of the members and friends of the Glasgow Subdivision of the Evangelical Alliance, took place in St. Mary's-hall, on Tuesday evening.

The Rev. Mr. THOMSON then delivered an address on infidelity. In the course of his observations, he said: The form which infidelity had assumed in these days, especially among the literary classes, was a kind of Pantheism—it pervaded almost the entire mass of our popular literature. Emerson and Carlyle were its apostles. With such writers, intellect is deified. A kindred mind had said: "There is nothing greater than man; the true hero is the true god." There was no worship but that of genius. Passing from this part of the subject, he purposed to limit his remarks to infidelity among the working classes. Among these classes in Scotland, infidelity had increased more than was generally supposed. There was a large class that might be called the class of "indifferents," who were so heedless of all that concerned their nobler nature, that it might be said they had little more than a vegetative existence. He next referred to the class of sceptics whose arguments were drawn from such writers as Paine. But the most prominent form of infidelity among the working classes was Socialism, which strikes at the foundation of all religion, and poisons the very fountains of social happiness. Their Hymn-book revealed the whole heart and substance of the system. In the meetings of the Socialists these hymns were sung, and the person who presided seemed to consider it his province to pour contempt on everything sacred, and to turn into ridicule the highest emotions of our nature. The reverend gentleman next proceeded to give some practical hints as to the duty of Christians in reference to infidelity. Increase the efficiency of all the scriptural means we have already at hand; let ministers give more attention to the subject in their preaching. It was necessary to institute mission churches, such as those already in some parts of our cities. Increase the number of agents in our City Missions. If the Sabbath school system were better wrought, and adult classes formed, so that youths might not be allowed to pass entirely from this kind of guardianship; if the teacher were not to lose hold of his pupil till he had brought him to the fold of Christ, what a harvest might be brought in that at present is waste and rotting in the field. Masters should be careful as to the religious principles of their foremen, and notice the kind of conversation that prevails in their workshops. There was in this matter a criminal abuse of liberalism with some masters, as if they might be indifferent to the character of their workmen. He held, that a Christian was bound to use all the influence that his position gave him to prevent the ruin of the youth in his employment. Mr. Thomson concluded by saying, that hitherto the Christian Church had in this matter acted chiefly on the defensive. We had heard much of *Papal* aggression: let us have *Protestant* aggression, and that against infidelity. In order to do this, a revival must take place in the Christian Church, and he thought the Evangelical Alliance would be helpful toward this. Nevertheless they were of themselves unequal to the task before them. There was need of the enlivening influences of God's Spirit, by which the wilderness and the solitary place would become glad and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose. (The rev. gentleman was warmly applauded.)

Dr. BATES briefly narrated the circumstances connected with the offer of prizes by the London Subdivision of the Evangelical Alliance for essays on "Infidelity," and the result of the adjudication. He stated that the successful competitor for the second prize, Mr. M. Spears, a working man residing in Glasgow, was present, to receive the reward which had been assigned him. Mr. Spears having been called to the platform, the chairman presented him with a beautiful purse containing fifteen sovereigns.

Dr. WARDLAW, Mr. Spears's pastor, then addressed him. He was glad to have this opportunity of recognising the relation that subsisted between them, but he was especially glad to recognise him as a member of the Universal Church—the Church of the first-born, whose names are written in heaven. He congratulated him on the honour that had fallen to him. He (Mr. Spears) had reason to be proud of it, and it was natural that he should be so; we were all prone to be proud of a feather in our cap, and old as his (Dr. Wardlaw's) head was, he was not sure that with such a feather in his cap, he could be a stranger to that feeling. Nevertheless, he did not doubt but Mr. Spears would give thanks to God who had

endowed him with the ability to write as he had done, and led him to see the force of the arguments for the Divine origin of the Bible, the influence of the blessed truths of which he had experienced.

Mr. SPEARS, in returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him, dwelt at great length on the necessity and importance of the present movement against infidelity. Many young men were led away by the plausibility and speciousness of the arguments urged against the Bible; they had not been armed sufficiently, and the enemy obtained an easy conquest.

The Rev. Mr. BANNATYNE, of Blantyre, concluded the proceedings with prayer.

IRELAND.

HER MAJESTY intends, it is said, to visit Limerick in June next. The Lakes of Killarney will, of course, be honoured with the Royal notice.

IRISH LAW COURTS.

A Dublin solicitor, Mr. Hervey Oldham, has made the discovery that the project of removing the jurisdiction of the Irish law courts to Westminster has already to some extent been put into actual operation. "The thin end of the wedge," he tells us, "is already in, and the business relating to one entire branch of the law is already removed from the cognisance of our courts to the Exchequer at Westminster." This very remarkable fact, which had hitherto escaped the attention of Irish lawyers and politicians, he has found to have occurred in the case of the recent stamp act, according to which every deed must be sent to the Board of Inland Revenue in London, to have the special stamp affixed, which, by that act, is to be decisive of the sufficiency of stamp duty on such deed. It is supposed that the Irish lawyers who may have seen the bill in progress satisfied themselves with the marginal note to the clause, where the word "Westminster" does not occur, and thus that it was allowed to pass into law, and be made applicable to Ireland without any objection.

THE POPE is determined not to recede from his avowed purpose, or to pay the least attention to the indignant feeling of the British nation. The *Cork Examiner* of Monday last, announces the formation of a new Roman Catholic bishopric in the south of Ireland, or rather the restoration of an old one, the late united diocese of Cloyne and Ross having, at the earnest prayer of the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, the present bishop, been divided by the Pope into two, Dr. Murphy to remain Bishop of Cloyne, and the Rev. Dr. Ryan, parish priest of Middleton, having been appointed to the diocese of Ross.

Foreign Intelligence.

POLITICAL.

FRANCE.

Paris, Friday Evening.

The Ministerial crisis is ended.

The *Moniteur* contains the President's Speech and signature to the following appointments:—Foreign, Drouhyn De L'Huys; War Office, General Regnault de St Jean Angli; Marine and Colonies, Ducose, representative of the people; Public Works, Magne, late Secretary of Finance; Commerce, Boileau, member of the municipality and department of the Seine. Of the Cabinet, Baroche, Foulds, Rouher, and Pavrieu retain office.

Another decree, countersigned by the Ministers of Interior and War, revokes the decree by which the national guard and the first division were united under one command. The decree abolishes the post hitherto held by General Changarnier. General Barrot takes the command of the national guards. The troops of the first division will be commanded by General Baraguay D'Hilliers. General Carles will retain his post.

The Commander-in-Chief, D'Hilliers, has addressed a general order to the army of Paris. He explains the object of his mission. He protests that he will maintain the order of discipline which his predecessor had established,—that it is his intention to uphold the authority established by the Articles of War,—that he will respect, and cause to be respected, the rights and powers established by the Constitution, and that he will give his energetic support to the authority in respect to the execution of the law.

DEFEAT AND RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

On Saturday the debate in the National Assembly was continued with great spirit. MM. Berryer and Thiers represent the two most powerful interests in the Legislature, and the speeches they have just delivered are conclusive on the question whether the complaisance of Louis Napoleon will earn him the boon he requires from the majority which they sway. They have declared, not so much that they will refuse the prolongation of his powers as a penalty for Changarnier's dismissal, but that they acknowledge in him no title to higher or more durable privileges than he actually enjoys. M. Berryer spoke with courtesy, indeed with friendliness, of the President. He allowed that his intention had been to throw the arena open in 1852 to the strife of contending dynastics, provided that Changarnier had been maintained in his functions to see fair play. That the contest could end but in one way,—in the triumph of but one cause,—he avowed that he had never permitted himself to doubt. Till then,—till M. de Chambord should re-enter France as "the first of Frenchmen, the King,"—he demanded the most complete self-abnegation from all parties. Louis Napoleon was to practise the same self-denial with the rest, and was bound to preserve General Changarnier at the Tuilleries as the guarantee of his own neutrality. M. Berryer spoke in good faith; his surpassing estimate of that consummation at which his party is aiming has incapacitated him for looking at it from the point of view taken by others. Yet one must make large allowance for his preposs ssions, before his *naivete* can be distinguished from impertinence. But the tone assumed by M. Thiers, in his brilliant, most ingenious, and most provocative speech, is characterized by a quality which it is difficult not to call by a stronger term than impertinence. It was downright insolence.

General CHANGARNIER, on rising, said, that when he was invested with the supreme command of the army of Paris, five parties divided the country—the Legitimists, Orleanists, the Moderate Republicans, the Demagogues, and men desirous of establishing an imperial dictatorship without either glory or genius. He had favoured none of those parties, nor been the instrument of any conspiracy or conspirator. He had proved himself the defender of the laws and order,—the promoter of that tranquillity indispensable to commercial transactions; and he prided himself in having been accessory to the re-establishment of the peace which the capital and the whole of France now enjoyed. He had, he repeated, favoured no faction nor conspirators; and he was certain that the Ministers would not deny that his presence at the Tuilleries had been useful to them. His sword had been replaced in its scabbard, but was not broken, and would ever be found at the service of his country.

M. d'ADELSWARD observed, the question was fairly put from the Tribune. France was to choose between a Republican or Monarchical form of Government. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"The Assembly, firmly resolved to combat all parties opposed to the Republic, and to defend the Constitution, passes to the order of the day."

General CAVAIGNAC next rose and read a severe lecture to the right benches. He told them he did not believe in the alleged conspiracy; and if called on to give faith in stories of conspiracies, he saw at least as much reason to believe one side as the other. While he could not join in an act of blame against Ministers for the revocation of the extraordinary command held by General Changarnier, neither could he afford a vote of confidence to those who had carried the Electoral Law, and who had done so many acts inconsistent with Republican institutions. He concluded by saying that he would vote for the amendment presented by M. Sainte-Beauve, which was as follows:—

"The Assembly declares that it has no confidence in the Ministry, and passes to the order of the day."

The discussion was then definitively closed, and a division called for. The operation took place amid the greatest agitation, and the Members of the Mountain, who would have refused to vote thanks to General Changarnier, gladly concurred in the amendment.

The result of the ballot gave,—

For the amendment of M. Sainte Beuve's expressive of want of confidence in Ministers.....417
Against it,.....278
Majority,.....139

The amendment was accordingly declared to be adopted, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past six o'clock in great agitation.

On Saturday evening, immediately after the division in the Assembly, the Ministers tendered their resignation to the President of the Republic.

Nothing whatever is known as to the President's intentions, but it is stated by the *Times'* correspondent on good authority that he wishes to retain his present advisers, and declared to them if they stood by him he would stand by them. The difficulties of forming a new Cabinet are said to be very great.

Paris is perfectly tranquil, and the funds little better, having been done at 94.35.

The *Moniteur* announces an extension of the period for receiving objects for the Grand Exhibition in London.

Letters from Brest state that the French war-steamers which cruised off the Italian coast have captured a vessel belonging to Mazzini's committee, and sailing under the Portuguese flag.

RELICIOUS.

PROGRESS OF EVANGELISATION.

The Correspondent of the *Evangelical Christendom*, says:—"I have in my hands, at the present moment, reports from *La Société Evangéligue de Genève*, of evangelisation and colportage in France during the past year. They contain very encouraging intelligence. Many departments, *Lower Charente*, *Le*

Soâne-et-Loire, L'Isère, Les Vosges, &c., have now their independent congregations, composed principally of converted Romanists. The agents of the Society do not confine themselves to preaching to numerous assemblies; they go from family to family, from house to house, imploring soul after soul to turn to the living God. These individual efforts have been richly and signally blessed, for they are conformable to the precepts of the Gospel, and the example of apostolic men.

"But in proportion as the servants of Christ have displayed greater zeal and activity, have the priests multiplied intrigues, denunciations, and calumnies. They have in many places represented our lowly colporteurs and peaceful agents, as emissaries of demagogism and socialism, and magistrates, either too credulous, or too obliging, have lent an ear to these slanderous reports, and religious meetings have been rudely dissolved by *gendarmes*. Are we always to witness such revolting scenes? Will the French Government never learn to respect the liberty of—worship and conscience? Let us have patience; slander may exist for a day, the triumph of truth is eternal."

THE SABBATH IN FRANCE.

A movement on behalf of Sabbath rest has been made in France, which, however inadequate in its provisions to meet the requirements of the divine law, and from whatever motives it may have originated, we are willing to hail as the commencement of a healthier tone of feeling, and a better practice than has hitherto prevailed there. M. de Montalembert, an extreme Romanist, has recommended to the French Chamber a legislative measure, tending to secure to the working classes the rest of the seventh day. The proposal was favourably received, and it is said that associations to promote the same object have been formed in some of the larger towns of France.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE PAPAL AGGRESSION IN ENGLAND.

It will not be uninteresting for your readers to learn, by a brief analysis, what views are entertained, by the principal organs of public opinion in France, on the papal aggression, which now so justly engages your attention. Our journals may be divided, on this subject, into *three great classes*: the ultramontane—the moderate—and the republican or socialist;—each one naturally expressing different opinions on the nomination of Cardinal Wiseman, and the opposition of the English nation.

The journals inspired by the spirit of ultramontanism and jesuitism are violent in their abuse of dissenters, clergy, laity, country gentlemen, ministers of state, and the whole population of Great Britain. What next, indeed? Resist a pontifical bull! Oppose the acts of the Pope, who is the *vicar of God, and the vicegerent of Christ upon earth!* Pretend that this *infallible* priest can possibly be mistaken! Accuse him of usurpation, of impious wickedness, and couple the name of his *Holiness* with disrespectful and opprobrious epithets! In the eyes of the good Jesuits and their disciples, this is evidently an unpardonable sin. These ultramontane journals maintain, before heaven and earth, that the English are obstinate heretics—incorrigible foes—bigots destitute of modesty—miserable creatures—*des miserables*—(I have read this expression more than once), who regard no law, human or divine. This is all very well, and it would be to no purpose to refute calumnies so base. But I am persuaded this burst of passion conceals a secret wound, and cruel disappointment. Rome and her advocates flattered themselves with the hope of large accessions being made to the number of their adherents in England; they were deceived by the less real than apparent progress of Puseyism, and now, forced to acknowledge their error, give vent to their malice in bitter invectives; this is palpable enough.

The moderate journals, such as the *Journal des Débats*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, &c., use language more measured. They would fain be candid and polite; but in heart they blame, rather than approve, the conduct of the English people. The Pope was, perhaps, wrong in advancing so fast; he should have waited and chosen a better opportunity. The court of Rome has been more judicious on other occasions. Yet why,—continue these moderate writers,—why do not Englishmen submit to an *established fact?* Is not episcopacy an integral part of the Catholic (Roman) community? And what evil will these new bishops do? Will they exercise civil jurisdiction? Will they alter the political laws of the land? Let them alone, then, and accept the bishops, as you have received the vicars of the Holy Chair,—and so on. It is quite evident that the editors of these *candid* journals are still, unconsciously, under the influence of the spirit of Romanism. Their observation is confined to one aspect of the case, and they do not consider that the agents of popery, advocating the rights of religious liberty, are themselves inimical to those rights, and, invoking the assistance of toleration, retain all the while their own intolerant maxims. Rome has two weights and two measures; one she employs for her adversaries, the other she keeps for her own private use. The liberty she demands in Great Britain, she refuses to grant in Italy, Spain, Portugal,—wherever she rules; this should never be lost sight of.

As to the socialist and radical journals, surprised at the deep and general ferment agitating Great Britain, they express very naïvely their astonishment at it. These good people disbelieve the very existence of religious faith; judging by their own the consciences of others, they imagined questions of creed were abolished for ever. Why should the English make so much ado about *such an insignificant affair?* Let the Roman Pontiff nominate bishops or not, what can it matter? Let the Protestant clergy be satisfied or not, still what consequence is it?

Do not revert to the discussions of the *middle ages!* Turn your attention, exclusively, to a new system of taxation, the organisation of industrial labour, or the association of the masses, and leave the priests to dispute among themselves! Thus reason the disciples of M. Ledru Rollin and the copyists of M. Louis Blanc. Religion, in their apprehension, is an antiquated prejudice, a superannuated affair, to which they attach no more importance than to the controversies of Mahometans or of Hindoos.

In conclusion, the French press does not come to the real point of the debate, publishing little on the subject but sheer declamation. That in which our public writers and lecturers are mainly deficient,—is sincere faith. They estimate everything by political expediency and its bearing on party prejudice, which is certainly no probable way of resolving a question like this with intelligence and candour.—*Evang. Christendom.*

SPAIN.

Madrid, January 12.

The night before, the President of the Council and all the Ministers presented their resignation to the Queen, who refused to receive them. It appears that that night the Queen's mother gave a concert, at which all the royal family attended, but to which none of the Ministers were invited. The Duke and his colleagues took offence, and resolved to resign.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

A telegraphic despatch announces the definitive nomination of the Spanish Ministry, viz :—

M. Bravo Murillo—Finances and President of Council.
M. Firmin Arteta—Interior.
M. Bertran de Lis—Foreign Affairs.
General de Mirasol—War.
Admiral Bustellos—Marine.
M. Negrete—Grace and Justice.
M. Gonzales Romero—Public Works.

GERMANY.

POLITICAL.

Dresden, January 12.

A congress of Sovereigns, it is stated, will take place at Dresden. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia will meet in that city. It was expected that this congress will lead to the regeneration of the old Frankfort Diet, with a few slight modifications.

HESSE CASSEL.

This portion of Germany calls at the present moment for peculiar observation and sympathy. The ancient and historically-famed electorate of Hesse-Cassel is now made the theatre of a dire political struggle, in consequence of one of the most flagrant breaches of faith, of which an unprincipled Prince (aided, if not instigated, by a parasitic minister) was ever guilty!

From Cassel we learn that the obstinacy of the Austrian Commissioner, Count Leiningen, is met by equal firmness and decision on the part of the public functionaries and citizens. The members of the Common Council have each from ten to twelve soldiers quartered upon them, and they have been forced to accommodate the "permanent court martial" at the Town Hall. The Hessian military advocates and judges have refused to take part in this court martial, and its functions are consequently discharged by a Bavarian *auditeur*, who is supported by four of Hassenpflug's adherents. This court martial, says the *Kolner Zeitung*, has commenced its career by adjudicating corporal punishment to various citizens of Cassel. They were sentenced to be beaten with sticks, and were beaten accordingly.

The General-Commissioner, Count Leinenger, had threatened to take still more violent and compulsory measures against the Common Council of Cassel. In consequence of this menace, the Council has consented to the Elector's decrees of the 4th, 7th, and 8th September 1850.

Cassel, Jan. 9.

Our situation is truly frightful. For several days past we know nothing of what is passing abroad, for the soldiers seize all the public journals, and now they are not allowed to pass through the post into this city. Yesterday morning General Leiningen issued a decree, allowing the journals hitherto suppressed, to be published, with the exception of four, which are named. The police, supported by soldiers, are searching for arms the houses of those citizens who have not given them up. They do not even leave the officers their swords.

RELIGIOUS.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to obtain a glimpse of the religious condition of a people suffering under the arbitrary overthrow of a constitution voluntarily granted,

and solemnly sworn to, *twenty-five years ago*, by the very Prince who now seeks to wrest from his subjects the rights then bestowed, while they (with a forbearance which seems to speak a fear of God) have, hitherto, at least, opposed nought save passive resistance to foul aggressions, and legal remonstrance to the illegal measures of the Court.

The accounts given in the English newspapers of the transactions in Hesse-Cassel have generally been so false, or so unintelligible, that it cannot surprise the continental reader that British sympathy, which throbbed so high for Hungary, should be scarcely at all excited for Hesse-Cassel, and it may, perhaps, contribute to do so, when Britons learn the piety of very many of those whom their Prince's faithless policy has exposed to the unscrupulous interference of Bavarian bigotry, and Austro-Russian autocracy. The intervention is, indeed, made on the ostensible ground of supporting the monarchical principle, but the real motive is that re-actionary return to all the abuses of privilege and power, which is becoming, in 1850, the watchword of those who, frighted out of their propriety by popular tumult, in 1848, conceded more *then* than they ought, and seek now to resume more than either good faith, justice, or sound policy warrants.

The Rev. Mr. Kalthoff, missionary of the Cologne Association for promoting Christianity among the Jews, who, at the earnest request of a sister association in Cassel, was permitted, in the spring of the present year, to make a missionary tour through the electorate of Hesse, states:—

"The first resting-place for my pilgrim staff was Cassel, as the friends of Israel in that city had, for above two years past, urgently requested me to come, and endeavour to revive the cause of Jewish conversion among the Christians of that town and neighbourhood.

"The cordiality with which I was welcomed to the homes of believing pastors and people in Cassel, Melsungen, and Felsberg, the kind hospitality with which my bodily wants were supplied, and the Christian love with which my spirit was refreshed, can never be forgotten by me, but must remain a source of joyful thankfulness to the end of my days. Despite the bitter cold which still reigned in the middle of February (above twenty-one degrees of Reamur, equal to seven degrees below zero of Fahrenheit), crowds of hearers—many of whom had travelled eight or ten miles (English) for the purpose—assembled every time I preached, whether in churches or other places of meeting, with a view to stirring up their zeal for Israel's conversion by the relation of facts in proof of the Lord's effectual blessing on such attempts. In Cassel itself my opportunities for pleading the cause of God's ancient people were not limited to meetings in places of public resort, for I was admitted to many a private circle, and witnessed an evidently increasing interest in our mission, among all classes. Indeed, all I saw and heard, not only in the capital, but throughout the electorate, convinced me that 'the judgment of God, which have, of late years, been abroad in the land,' have been productive of much spiritual benefit, and that the Lord had begun to pour out His spirit both on the shepherds and their flocks. In confirmation of what I myself observed, I may state, that a beneficed clergyman of high Christian character, much experience, and thorough knowledge of the ecclesiastical state of his country, assured me, that above one hundred truly evangelical preachers are, at this moment, zealously engaged in furthering the Kingdom of God in the electorate.—*Evang. Christendom.*

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Jan. 10.

The *Wiener Zeitung* of this day states that the Minister for Agriculture and the Mines has sent an invitation to twelve agriculturists, who are thoroughly versed in business, to take part in the deliberations which are to be held at the Customs Congress at Vienna. Of these Italy will send two, and Hungary two. Lower Austria, Styria, Salzburg, Moravia, Bohemia, Gallicia, Transylvania, and Croatia with Sclavonia, will send one member each, to represent the agricultural interest. The deliberations of the Committee on the opening of the free navigation of the Po are concluded. After the requisite instructions for the carrying on of the business, and a navigation code shall have been drawn up, free trade will immediately come into operation.

The various localities for the superintendence have been already fixed upon. The staff of public functionaries will be immediately appointed.—*Prussian Staats Anzeiger*, Jan. 13.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, 13th Jan.

After Baron Manteuffel returned from Dresden, it was stated that Austria and Prussia had agreed as to the nature and extent of the executive Powers of Germany; that Power will be composed of nine States, or bodies of States with eleven votes. Austria and Prussia will have four votes; and an army of one hundred and thirty-four thousand men will be placed at the command of the Federal Executive Power.

The *Lithographic Correspondenz* contradicts the report of the meeting of the continental Sovereigns at Dresden. Prince Schwarzenburg would leave Dresden on the 13th inst.

BELGIUM.

RESIGNATION OF THE BELGIAN CABINET.

Brussels, January 18.

The Belgian Ministers have resigned *en masse*, in consequence of the difference of opinion which sprung up lately between the Minister of War (General Brialmont) and other members of the Cabinet. When the former took office he expressed his willingness to endeavour to effect a reduction of the war budget at the rate of 450,000 francs per year for the next three years. It may be stated that the present war budget amounts to 26,689,000 francs, an enormous sum for a small country like Belgium.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Stockholm, December 27.

In the Chamber of Nobles, Baron Liljenstolpe brought in a bill for the emancipation of the Jews. This bill proposes that the Jews shall enjoy all the rights and privileges granted to other sects which do not belong to the National Lutheran Church.—*Prussian Staats Anzeiger, January 6.*

INTOLERANCE IN SWEDEN.

Fredrich Olaus Nilsson, a native Swede, was condemned to banishment and confiscation of goods, on account of his having seceded from the Lutheran Church, and officiated as pastor of a Baptist congregation in Gottenburg. Appeals in his behalf from various bodies and from different countries had been made to the king, with whom lies the power of confirming or arresting this sentence. They have all been in vain. In the beginning of November, the king confirmed the sentence; and has thus afforded an instance, unexampled in modern Protestantism, of positive civil punishment for the mere exercise of the right of private judgment. It is not likely that the friends of Protestant liberty, either in Sweden or other countries, will allow Nilsson to suffer without some additional efforts on his behalf.

TURKEY.

We have received letters from our *(Times)* correspondent at Constantinople, dated January 5. The chief event they record is the conversion to Islamism, by the name of Mehemet Saadik, of the celebrated M. Chaika, who for many years took an active part as the agent of the Hungarian revolutionary party. The Russian Minister has protested strongly against this act. General Bem died on the 23d ult., at Aleppo, and the renowned Emir Beshir, Prince of the Mountain, had also died.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF GENERAL BEM.

A letter dated Aleppo, December 10, gives the following painfully interesting particulars of the end of this brave soldier:—

Bem's sickness was neither very long nor painful; a month before his death he was riding out. Some slight attacks of fever gave him no anxiety; and he could not be persuaded to take any medicine until three or four days before his death. His dwelling lay very low between gardens near the banks of a river. According to the unanimous opinions of physicians the spot was exceedingly unhealthy. Their admonitions, however, were disregarded. Every physician told him that his frame, weakened with wounds and hardships, had not vital force sufficient to withstand an attack of fever, which would be dangerous to a strong man, and which might in all probability be avoided by leaving his unhealthy dwelling. In the evening he complained of pains in the abdomen. About eleven he said he felt better, and slept with few intermissions until two, when he died. At ten next morning, as we went to visit him, his body lay extended on a bier, and several persons were engaged in washing and dressing the corpse, while mollahs were praying around. The washings ended, the body was wound in a sheet and placed in a coffin, at the foot of which hung his fez. * * The procession moved on without much order. From twenty to thirty mollahs marched first, and began a monotonous and frightful *la-illaha-illaha*. We carried him to the door, and would have gone further to his place of rest, but Turkish etiquette forbade. A great rush took place, and every one was anxious to catch a last glimpse of the coffin. Strong divisions of military were posted on the line of procession, many of the soldiers of which pressed forward to carry the coffin, even old Kerim Pasha would insist upon bearing a hand. Near Friedhofe the coffin was deposited in the grave of a saint, where prayers were said. Arrived at the grave the body was taken out of the coffin, and deposited in a grave five or six feet deep, the head lying towards Mecca.

The threads by which the winding-sheet was secured were then cut, and the grave was filled up with large flat stones. The promise, which Bem had often repeated of late, to relate to us the entire history of his life, has not been fulfilled. It is stated that he was only fifty-six years of age, although he appeared much older. From the moment of his transition to Islamism, all his efforts were directed to make his knowledge and experience useful to his new fatherland, and the Sultan, whom he greatly esteemed. I can say very little of his political belief; it is certain that he was any anything but a democrat, and hated Socialism.

PROTESTANTISM IN TURKEY.

The following is an extract from the letter of a Leeds gentleman who has resided long in Turkey: —

"A few days ago, the Protestants obtained a *firman* from the Sultan, for ever establishing them in their privilege to build churches like other Christians, as the Armenians and Greeks. This was obtained through the intervention of Sir Stratford Canning, who after the Sultan had granted the request, called the chief men of the Armenian Protestants to his own house, at Therapier, when he addressed them in the Turkish language, and so affected were they that they all shed tears. The Turks like the Protestants better than other religious sects, because of their hatred to images, relics, and other fooleries of the Roman Catholics. Our friends in Leeds will rejoice in this spread of civil and religious liberty. How singular it is that the crescent of Mahommedanism should be a protection to the cross, as is the case in thousands of instances at the present time, where the Sultan extends the aid of his sovereignty over Christians driven by persecution from their own land."

ITALY.

Rome, Jan. 2.

(From Correspondent of Morning Chronicle.)

The Papal Court awaits with some anxiety the opening of Parliament, as it apprehends a serious debate on the Papal aggression. I am not aware that any measures have been adopted by the Papal Government to soften down the anger of the British Government as expressed by Lord John Russell in his letter, or to give instructions to Cardinal Wiseman.

Here we have the flower of English ultra-Catholics and converts, amongst them Lord and Lady Feilding. They meet with the most "affectionate" attention from the high Roman Catholic clergy, but are looked upon with utter contempt by the Roman people, thousands of whom would become Protestants if his Eminence the Vicar-General and the Head Inquisitor would allow them; but prisons and handcuffs are great dampers to any particular religious tendencies. No deviation from strict Roman Catholic principles, dogmas, or discipline, are tolerated in Rome. The English Protestant chapel, as Lord Winchilsea accurately described, is really and truly an old granary, fitted up by the contributions of Protestants, and is over a pig market; and I actually saw more than a thousand pigs driven in on Christmas day.

The secret press is still at work, and, notwithstanding a reward of two thousand dollars has been offered to any person who will disclose the name of the printer, pamphlets by Mazzini and his party, daily appear. As far as I can learn the plan of this party is well organized; that they regularly receive letters and instructions; and I hear that Mazzini can command men, arms, and money, but that no active measures will be taken until some disturbances in Europe call off the attention of Austria and France.

The Roman States are preparing for a sanguinary reaction against the Retrogadists; that, I believe, is undoubted. On Christmas Eve and on New Year's Day several persons were dismissed from their employment, which shows that the censors are still at work.

In Italy the demand for Bibles and tracts is incessant, especially in all the towns along the Linurian coast.

LOMBARDY.

Popish toleration has just received another illustration on the continent. The constitution of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom has just been settled and published by Austria,—a country which lies at the feet of Rome. In this constitution, after declaring that the Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the State, it is enacted that "Dissenting religions shall not be permitted the liberty of public worship!" These are solemn words put forth by a monarch with whom it is said Dr. Wiseman dined after he was made a Cardinal! And now the latter can have the face to stand up in the mass-house of St. George's Fields, and call God to witness against the intolerance of Protestant England towards the aggressive spirit of Popery in these realms! Whether impudence or blasphemy preponderate in the invocation, we leave our readers to determine.

AMERICA.

Liverpool, Sunday, January 19.

The Crescent City had arrived at New York with dates from California to the 1st of December, Chagres to the 27th, and Kingston (Jamaica) to the 31st ult. She had on freight 1,500,000 dollars in gold-dust, and a large amount in the hands of passengers. A specie train was attacked seven miles out of Panama by a party of sixteen men, well armed, who succeeded in taking 100,000 dollars, which was, however, nearly all recovered. The steam-ship Oregon arrived at Panama on the 18th of November with 2,000,000 in gold-dust on freight, and 1,000,000 in the hands of passengers. Many new veins of ore had been discovered. Agriculture was in a flourishing condition. A new branch of commercial activity had been commenced at San Francisco,—that of fitting out whaling ships. A regular line of sailing packets had been established between San Francisco and Panama, touching at Realejo. The miners in the frontier region of El Dorado and Colveras counties laboured under much apprehension of hostile Indians, some murders having taken place.

The arrivals had been heavy, and immense quantities of goods thrown on the mart. Exchange on England, at sight, 5 dollars.

COMMERCIAL.

The accounts from all parts of the American Union are gratifying as regards the state and prospects of commerce. Money in the leading cities was plentiful and easily obtained. The market for American securities was firm.

AUSTRIA AND AMERICA.

A good deal of merriment has been caused in the Senate by the receipt and reading of certain correspondence with the Austrian Minister and the United States Government, touching the appointment by the latter of an agent to the *de facto* Government of Hungary during the struggle of that country with Austria.

The Austrian Chargé, in his letter, assumes a very solemn tone, and treats the matter as one of the highest importance. He very gravely remarks that the circumstance is one which the Austrian Government cannot overlook; that he solemnly protests against it as contrary to the comity of nations, and as a violation of the American doctrine of non-intervention. He further intimates that unless full satisfaction is afforded, ulterior measures will be resorted to. The reading of this bellicose document in the Senate caused considerable merriment, but no action.—*Globe.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The *American Almanac* for the present year supplies the following list of churches and communicants of the various religious professions:—

	Churches.	Communicants.
Baptists	13,711	952,693
Congregationalists	1,971	197,196
Roman Catholics	967	1,190,700
Dutch Reformed, Lutheran and Moravian	2,163	271,840
Episcopalians	1,232	67,550
Methodists	unknown	1,230,069
Presbyterians	5,077	425,377
Swedenborgians	42	5,000
Unitarians	909	33,040
Universalists	1,194	60,000

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

My dear Sirs,—I have the pleasure of sending you the accompanying Circular from the Committee of Council of the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance, which they request me "to make known, not only to the members of the Western Indian Section of the Alliance, but as extensively as possible among all classes of the children of God, by publication in our Religious Journals, &c."

With prayer that your undertaking may be begun, and carried on, with the blessing of the God of Truth and Love,

I am, my dear Sirs and Brethren, ever faithfully your's

G. L. Fenton,
Secretary, W. I. Org. E. A.

Poona, 15th February, 1851.

*** *The Circular will be found under the head of Ecclesiastical Intelligence.*—Ed. B. G.

Ecclesiastical and Missionary.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

British Organisation.

To the Committee of the Western Indian Organisation of the Evangelical Alliance, Bombay.

7, Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand, London,
January, 1851.

Beloved and Honoured Brethren,

The Council and Members generally of the British Organisation have had it deeply impressed upon their minds, that *the Exhibition of Works of Art and Industry*, proposed to be held in London this year, will, in the providence of God, afford such opportunities for intercourse and communication between Christians of different communions and from various countries, as ought not to be allowed to pass by unimproved.

Accordingly, while the Council do not intend to assume the responsibility of any measures which are not directly authorised by themselves, and rejoice that an independent Committee has been formed, with the view of rendering the presence of the many strangers who may be expected to visit our metropolis subservient, by arrangements of which you will be duly apprised, to the purpose of advancing the kingdom of Christ,—they were instructed by the Conference, which met at Liverpool in October last, to appoint the next Annual Conference

to be held in London, during the period of the Great Exhibition; and, further, to consider what plan could be adopted for promoting, amongst the foreign Christians then assembled, and especially in connexion with the Conference, the objects for which the Evangelical Alliance exists.

Pursuant to these instructions, a numerously attended Meeting of the Council was convened at Torquay, on Tuesday, the 19th of November, their sittings being continued by adjournment until the afternoon of Thursday, the 21st.

In proceeding to consider the several topics demanding their attention, the Council felt that the first thing necessary to be determined was, the question of admission to the various meetings of the Conference, in reference to which they unanimously resolved:—

"1. That as there is reason to expect, among the foreigners who will visit London next year, many who are members of the Evangelical Alliance, or members of the Foreign Organisations of the Evangelical Alliance, the Council are of opinion that such brethren, on presenting their credentials, should be cordially welcomed as visitors to the meetings of the British Organisation.

"2. That as one important object contemplated, in holding the next Annual Conference in London, is the diffusion of the principles of the Evangelical Alliance among foreign Christians who are expected to be there, the Council recommend that they be admitted to the meetings, or to such of them as may be hereafter specified, as visitors, on their presenting proper testimonials.

"3. That a Committee of Conference sit contemporaneously with the Conference itself, for the purpose of receiving and examining the credentials or testimonials of foreign brethren, and giving them tickets of admission to the meetings, agreeably with these resolutions."

"4. That while there is an important difference between the admission of persons as Members of the British Organisation, and their admission simply as visitors, and we, therefore, do not consider the resolution adopted at Manchester, in 1846, in regard to the non-admission of slaveholders, to the British Organisation, as positively deciding questions in regard to visitors; and while there is a difficulty of principle in admitting as visitors professing Christians, some of whose views and practices we may strongly disapprove of, and yet excluding other professing Christians because we consider them, in certain matters, to be faulty, yet the slavery of America presents special features which warrant and demand a distinctive resolution on the subject. If the intercourse which might be held with slaveholders from America should assume such an amicable aspect as to bear the interpretation that we look with a qualified indignation on American slavery, and more particularly on the Fugitive Slave Bill which has recently come into force, the responsibility which would thus be entailed would be very dreadful, and such as we ought not to incur; and, on the other hand, any attempt to deal faithfully on this matter with American slaveholders would, too probably, terminate in angry and mischievous collision: Resolved, therefore, that slaveholders shall not be admissible as visitors to the proposed Conference."

It was then agreed that, as the month of August appears to be the most convenient time for holding the Conference, the Council meet (D. V.) on Tuesday, the 19th of that month, being the anniversary of the Conference of 1846, at which the Evangelical Alliance was formed, and that the Conference open on Wednesday, the 20th.

—That on the Wednesday morning, the "Annual Address," *adapted to the occasion*, be delivered, the "Practical Resolutions" read and enforced, and the Annual Report of the British Organisation presented; and on the Wednesday evening, a meeting be held for the mutual introduction of brethren.

—That Thursday morning, the 21st, be devoted to a free and fraternal conversation on the subject of Christian union; and on Thursday evening, the Committees of Foreign Organisations, having been previously invited to furnish the Council with reports of the state of the Alliance, cause in their respective countries, such reports to be read, and each of them followed by a free and general conversation. That at the sitting on the following morning, Friday, the 22nd, this reading of foreign reports, and intercommunication on the topics suggested by them, be resumed and continued; and in the evening a public meeting be held, at which foreign brethren *chiefly* shall be engaged.

—That Monday, the 25th, be given to the consideration of the subject of *Infidelity*, it being an instruction to the Committee of Council to secure the preparation of a paper to be read, on Continental Infidelity, by some foreign brother, and also one on the aspects of the same evil in our own country.

—That Tuesday, the 26th, be occupied with the subject of *Popery*; and that, in reference to that subject, two papers be also prepared, one on the state of the Papacy in Continental Europe, by some Continental writer, and another on the aggressions of the Papacy in the British empire.

—That Wednesday, the 27th, be devoted to the subject of *Sabbath desecration*, some brother in Germany to be solicited to prepare a paper on the Sabbath question, as at present affecting *that* country, and another paper to be prepared on the same topic, in its relation to this kingdom.

—That on the morning of Thursday, the 28th, a public meeting be held; and in the evening a general *conversazione*.

—That on Friday morning, a public breakfast be held, after which, *Religious Liberty*, and more particularly the circumstances of British subjects abroad, in relation to it, be brought under consideration; and that the evening be given to a concluding and parting meeting, strictly devotional.

It has since been proposed, and the proposal will no doubt be carried into effect, that a course of *Lectures*, extending over the summer months, should be delivered in London, by leading Ministers and others;—the *first* part of the course to be expository of the articles of our *Basis*; and the *second*, directed against the errors and evils to which *we* profess to be unitedly opposed, such as Infidelity and Rationalism, Popery and Tractarianism, Slavery and the Slave-trade, and Sabbath desecration.

"We have great pleasure, dear brethren, in communicating to you these particulars of information, and indulge a confident hope that, "if the Lord will," we shall enjoy the happiness of again receiving amongst us not a few of those with whom in times past we have "taken sweet counsel," as well as of welcoming many whom as yet we have not "known in the flesh;" and that thus the union actually existing among the true followers of the "one Lord," will not only be manifested, but, by our enlarged acquaintance with each other, the extension and increase of that union be promoted, and, as a blessed consequence, the fruits fitted to be produced by the members of the Christian family throughout the world, obeying the command of their common Master, to "love one another," be made to "abound more and more."

Permit us to request, *very earnestly*, that you will have the kindness to make known the contents of this letter, not only to the members of your Section of the Evangelical Alliance, but as extensively as possible among all classes of the children of God, by publication in your religious journals, and such other means as you may be able to devise; and also, that you will endeavour, as far as practicable, to let each one purposing to attend our meetings, come to us *suitably attested* as a member of the Alliance, or of your Organisation in connexion with it, or, if neither of these, yet, as evangelical in doctrine, and of Christian character.

It would greatly assist us in perfecting our plans, and applying for hospitality, which we are anxious to provide to the utmost extent of our ability, could we obtain from you, *early in the month of July*, some general idea of the parties who may be expected to visit us.

Will you further permit us to solicit your special attention to our proposed arrangement for the evening of Thursday, the 21st of August, and the forenoon of the following day, and to bespeak your concurrence in it; and, in proof of such concurrence, will you kindly undertake to forward to us, some few weeks beforehand, in order that, if not written in our own language, we may secure a proper translation, a Report of the state of the Alliance cause in your country, reviewing its history, specifying impediments in the way of its progress, detailing benefits which have resulted from the movement, noticing present circumstances favourable to it, and showing what are its prospects.

It is unnecessary for us to trespass longer upon you, except to entreat that you unite with us in fervent and continual prayer, that the occasion to which we are looking forward may be eminently preceded, attended, and followed with the Divine blessing, and prove, in these times of deep and stirring interest, and in view of the great conflict between the powers of light and of darkness, upon which we seem to have entered, a means of banding more closely together, in faith, in hope, and in love, whether for action or for endurance, all who belong to the one Church of the living God.

Commending you affectionately to the care and grace of our Redeemer; and trusting that we may receive from you an early and a favourable reply, addressed to the Official Secretary, No. 7, Adam Street, Adelphi, London,

We are, beloved and honoured Brethren,

Yours ever faithfully, in Christian and Alliance bonds,

C. E. EARDLEY, PRESIDENT.
THOMAS FARMER, TREASURER.
T. R. BIRKS, M.A.,
JABEZ BUNTING, D.D., } HONORARY
DAVID KING, D.D., } SECRETARIES.
EDWARD STEANE, D.D.
J. P. DOBSON, OFFICIAL SEC.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION.

Perhaps no two words in our language exhibit more clearly in their very etymology, their true meaning than the words, instruction and education; and I cannot but feel that, if this were borne in mind, we should often be spared the mistakes that are made in some of the, so-called, improvements in popular education.

Instruction means literally *to build or place in*, both in the

way of material and order, as, for example, in the operation of house building.

Education is derived from two words, which mean to lead forth or draw out, and among the Romans, the verb *educere* was applied to the act of a general in leading forth his soldiers out of a city, and to the action of drawing a sword from its scabbard. Instruction places, or, as it were, builds in information, and when well done furnishes not only quantity, but attends to order and symmetry. Idea after idea is built in the mind until they rise, it may be, to a majestic column, the admiration and often the envy of many. Education has primarily nothing to do with building in ideas, on the contrary, it should draw out thought. Instruction is immediately related to knowledge, education to the faculties of the mind. In the case of instruction the teacher imparts his own stores, it may be more or less successfully; in that of education he draws out what is within the child, and encourges him to acquire knowledge by his own exertions. Instruction relates merely to some particular subject which the child is taught; there are various ways of carrying on instruction, some tend at the same time to educate. Education embraces the improvement of man as a physical, intellectual, moral, and religious being..... I would earnestly guard you against the mistake so often made that knowledge is education. Let us illustrate the subject by referring to the cultivation of land. This, as you well know, includes the varied operations of digging, hoeing, ploughing, draining, manuring, &c., &c., by which the land is improved in quality and prepared for the reception of the seed, from which is to spring fruit proportioned to the extent and excellency of the cultivation. Only consider the human mind as the land, substitute education for cultivation, and knowledge for the seed, and you have the idea I wish to bring before you. With the educator, the mental husbandman, I repeat the mind is the land, knowledge the seed; and to go on with the simile, an intelligent, pious, and a happy life, the fruit.

The following lines from Cowper were quoted by Professor Malden, at the close of a somewhat long extract from that writer :—

> " Knowledge and wisdom far from being one,
> Have oftimes no connexion. Knowledge dwells
> In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
> Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
> Knowledge, a rude, unprofitable mass,
> The mere materials with which wisdom builds,
> Till smoothed and squared, and fitted to its place,
> Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich."

(Speech of Mr. Dunning, Head Master of the Home and Colonial School Society, in the last number of the *Quarterly Educational Magazine*.)

VICTORIES ACHIEVED IN FIFTY YEARS.

The *Journal of Missions* thus sums up the results of Missionary labour within the last fifty years :—

Let us now briefly glance at some of the statistics of Protestant Missions during the last fifty years, gathering our materials from Reports of all the Protestant Missionary Societies in the world. The introductory Missionary labours of some of the English societies during the six or seven years preceding the year 1800, may with great propriety be considered as belonging to the present century. Within this period, not far from *two thousand* missionaries have been sent forth to different heathen countries, and upwards of *seven thousand* native assistants have been employed in teaching and preaching the Gospel; about *four thousand* churches have been organized, whose aggregate members amount to very nearly, or quite, *two hundred and fifty thousand*; and *three thousand* missionary schools have been established, embracing *two hundred and fifty thousand children!* And all this where, fifty years ago, there was not a single school nor a single scholar, a single church nor a single convert, a single Missionary nor a single native assistant to be found.

At the commencement of the present century, it is computed that there were in the whole world about 4,000,000 copies of the Bible; whereas now there are more than 30,000,000! Then, the Scriptures had been published in less than *fifty* languages; now, they exist in nearly *two hundred* languages and dialects! Then, they were accessible in languages spoken by about 200,000,000 men; now in tongues and dialects spoken by 600,000,000!

Fifty years ago, not a dollar was given through any of the channels referred to in this review, expressly for the object of sending the living preacher to the heathen; now, considerably more than *two millions* of dollars is contributed annually to the Foreign Missionary Societies alone!

Within this same period, whole islands, and groups of islands, inhabited by the lowest savages, in the North and South Pacific, have been Christianized; the work of illumination has begun in some of the darkest parts of Africa; China, with its teeming millions, has been thrown open to our labours; India, throughout all its borders, has become fully accessible; while in Turkey, where the government but lately visited with instant death all apostates from the national faith, the principle of religious liberty is now interwoven with the fundamental laws of the empire!

The statistics above given, though affording the most substantial and cheering proof of progress in the work of evangelizing the world, still, in their naked form, give no adequate view of what has actually been accomplished. Who can estimate the influence of a single regenerated soul on the corrupt mass of heathenism around! And what must be the influence of two hundred and fifty thousand souls animated with the love of Christ, scattered as they are among millions of idolaters! And then, again, it is not only true that the providence of God has now secured to the Christian Church the way of access to most of the great heathen nations of the world, but much Christian knowledge has already been disseminated; prejudices have been extensively removed; and from almost all quarters where Missions have long been established, we are assured that the heathen are much more earnest and intelligent listeners to the Word than they were ten, twenty, or thirty years ago.

THE PAPISTS ADVOCATES OF TOLERATION!

The accusation against us Protestants, made now by the Papists, is that we are intolerant. What then are our accusers? Do they exercise toleration? No, not at all where they have power. How, then, can they ascribe that to us as a fault or a crime which they practise themselves as a virtue? There is in this case some strange perversion of mind—to count a thing right when done by ourselves, and wrong when done by others. The Papists in effect say, " You must tolerate us, but we will not tolerate you." Can anything be more impertinent than this?

According to the rule of doing to others what we would have others to do to us, the Papists have *no right whatever* to ask for toleration. As they do not tolerate others, what possible claim can they have for toleration in return? I do not speak now of what we as Protestants ought to do in consistency with the spirit of our religion, but of the *right* of Papists. They cannot *justly* claim toleration, and for this simple reason, because they deny it to others. The man who asks a favour which under similar circumstances he denies to another, must be either a madman or a fool, or must think him of whom he asks the favour to be so. This is such a gross impertinence as would, in common life, expose a man to perfect contempt.

Though it is not consistent with Christianity to force the conscience of any, yet I think it behoves a Protestant State to take care of its own safety; and for this purpose all Jesuits who are priests, ought most certainly to be banished from this country. There is not a kingdom in Europe, Catholic or Protestant, which has not at different times expelled these trained-up sophisters. They have ever been more dangerous to the peace of the community than thieves and pickpockets. Like the thieves in London and in other large towns, they are trained up in all the arts of dishonesty and deception. The whole system of their education is to qualify them for the work of cajoling, fascinating, and deluding mankind. Were not the Church of Rome excessively corrupt, and wholly regardless of moral principles, it would not employ such men.

The Rev. B. H. Kennedy, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, has just published a letter beseeching the laity to move for a revision of the Liturgy. His letter contains the following paragraph :—" Our Articles and services do not burthen my own conscience. I have worked under them, and cheerfully do work. No personal feeling, therefore, inclines me to change. But I have been led by study, reflection, and observation, to conclude that ultra-dogmatism has been, and is, the bane of the Christian Church. To this I trace the sins and errors of Rome—to this also the disunion of Protestants, which is the strength, the hope, and the boast of Rome. My ideal of a visible Church is, therefore, the antithesis of Romanism: a Church in which terms of subscription shall be minimized, and the communion of Christians worshipping the Holy Trinity maximized. I do not disguise from myself the difficulties which attend the attainment of this end. In ordinary times they would oblige me to be silent; but when the foundations are shaken, and the question is how to strengthen them, no personal considerations should deter us from a plain and honest avowal of our matured opinion. Two months ago I should have said—indeed I did say in private conversation—that the present times are unfavourable to a Convocation of the Church; that we must wait for days of greater erudition and more enlightened opinion. But the strong and general feeling awakened by the late aggression, leads me to think that we might wait long for a more unanimous feeling in Church matters, than exists at the present moment. And I appeal to the laity, because it seems to me clear as daylight that, without their active concurrence, no alterations in the Church are possible, or, if possible, desirable. I do not, of course, refer to the Upper House of Convocation, which would probably be constituted as at present; but few will deny that in these days it is necessary for the laity to have a potential voice in Church affairs. Such, I believe, is understood to be the all but unanimous opinion of the Bishops."

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1851.

Lieutenant J. Tennent Jameson, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to Officiate as Adjutant of the Kolhapoor Local Infantry Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Barr, or until further orders.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, *Chief Secretary.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1851.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Collector of Sholapoor, has been permitted to continue on deputation in the Districts of his Collectorate, until the end of the season.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1851.

The leave of absence granted on Medical certificate, under date the 4th ultimo, to Mr. T. C. Loughnan, First Assistant Collector of Ruttnagherry, is extended to the 30th proximo.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, *Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1851.

Lieutenant F. W. M. Atkins, Acting Adjutant of the Khandeish Bheel Corps, assumed charge of his office on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. A. K. Corfield, Joint Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, assumed charge of his office on the 28th ultimo.

Captain E. W. Agar, Commandant of the Guzerat Kooly Police Corps, having returned to his duties on the 27th January, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 17th December last is cancelled. The leave alluded to is to have effect from the 1st January.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported the following appointment:—

Azum Mahadowrow Krishtn Hoolegole to be Acting Moonsiff of Dharwar.

Lieutenant C. W. Barr, Acting Adjutant of the Ghaut Police Corps, assumed charge of his duties on the 23rd ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1851.

Assistant Surgeon Haines to be Assistant Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, in addition to the appointment notified under date the 25th instant.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1851.

The leave of absence granted to Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Post Master of Poona, on the 23rd January 1851, is extended for one month.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have appointed the undermentioned gentlemen, Members of the Bombay Civil Service:—

Mr. Robert Hill Penhay.
„ John Kaynor Arthur.
„ Arthur Bosanquet.
„ Edward William Ravenscroft.
„ Elphinston Pourtale Robertson.

They have also permitted Mr. George Scott to return to his duty on this Establishment, and have granted Mr. A. Richardson an extension of leave until the arrival at Bombay of the Steam-vessel which will leave Suez on or about the 22nd instant.

Mahomed Ismail, Head Vaccinator in the Konkan Division, is allowed leave of absence for two months, from the 24th ultimo, to enable him to attend at the Court of Sudder Adawlut at the Presidency.

The leave of absence granted on the 17th ultimo to Assistant Surgeon R. D. Peele, is to have effect from the 3rd instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Military.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1851.

No. 123 of 1851.—The following Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:—

Infantry.	*Date of arrival at Bombay.*
No. 512.—Mr. Frederick Breese Salmon	23rd February 1851.
No. 515.—Mr. Arthur Soppitt	
No. 458.—Mr. Herbert Cromwell Collier.....	
No. 493.—Mr. James Stuart Tighe	
No. 519.—Mr. William Thomas Mills.....	
No. 523.—Mr. Robert Charles Lockett.....	
No. 524.—Mr. Horace-de-Buckem Bosworth...	
No. 529.—Mr. John Henry Castell	

Mr. L. H. Sibthorpe is admitted to the Service as a Cadet of Infantry, from the 23rd February 1851, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Cumming, of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers)	23rd February 1851.
Captain J. Tyndall, of the Invalid Establishment.	
Lieutenant R. Brackenbury, of the 19th Regiment N. I.	

No. 124 of 1851.—The following General Rolls of Remittances to Europe will be forwarded to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, by the next Overland Mail:—

1st. General Roll for the Quarter ending 31st January 1851, of Family Remittances of Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency, from the 83rd Regiment of Foot.

2nd. General Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 78th Regiment of Foot, on account of Commission Fees.

3rd. General Roll on account of Passage Money from New South Wales, from an Officer of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment of Foot.

4th. General Rolls, for the Quarter ending 31st January 1851, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency, from the 8th, 64th, 83rd, 78th, and 28th Regiments of Foot.

5th. General Rolls, for the Quarter ending 31st January 1851, of Effects and Credits of deceased Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency, 64th Regiment of Foot.

6th. General Roll of Effects and Credits of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 8th, 64th, and 78th Regiments of Foot.

7th. General Rolls, for the Quarter ending 31st January 1851, of Remittances on account of Regimental necessaries of Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency, 8th, 64th, 83rd, and 78th Regiments of Foot.

8th. General Rolls, for the Quarter ending the 31st January 1851, of Remittances of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

9th. General Rolls, for the Quarter ending the 31st January 1851, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1851.

No. 125 of 1851.—Lieutenant J. Tennent Jameson, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Kolapoor Local Infantry Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Barr or until further orders.

No. 126 of 1851.—Lieutenant Colonel Waddington, C. B., Commanding Engineer at Aden, is directed to repair on duty to the Presidency, by the earliest opportunity.

No. 127 of 1851.—The following promotions are made:—

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. E. Taylor to be Captain, and Ensign J. F. Berthon to be Lieutenant, in succession to Davidson, retired ..... } *Date of Rank.* 20th February 1851.

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Berthon, promoted.

	Rank as Ensign in the	
	Regiment.	*Army.*
Alfred Presant.....	20th Feb. 1851.	26th Dec. 1849.

No. 128 of 1851.—Brevet Captain G. B. Munbee, of the Engineers, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 129 of 1851.—The leave to proceed to Secunderabad, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant J. W. S. Burns, of the 10th Regiment N. I., in G. G. O. No. 307 dated the 22nd April last, is extended from the 30th June to the 5th September 1850.

No 130 of 1851.—Captain J. B. Woosnam, of the Artillery, is permitted to resign his appointment of Commissary of Ordnance at Kurrachee, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief.

No. 131 of 1851.—Lieutenant T. T. Piers, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Fort Adjutant at Surat, vice Davies, promoted to the Regimental rank of Captain.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1851.

No. 132 of 1851.—The following General Order, No. 125, dated 14th February 1851, by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, is published:

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having sanctioned the substitution of a Waist Belt for the present Shoulder Bayonet Belt in use with the Infantry Corps of the three Presidencies, and it having been resolved to introduce the Pattern Pouch and Pouch Belt in use with the Royal Army, the Bengal Military Board will be pleased to furnish Muster Accoutrements to the Military Boards of the other Presidencies, for guidance in the future preparation of these articles.

When Musters have been furnished to each Presidency, the receipt into store of old Pattern Accoutrements is to be discontinued, and arrangements are to be made for the supply to Magazines of those of the new pattern only; which, however, are not to be issued to Regiments until all of the present pattern in Magazines are expended, and no Accoutrements in use are to be condemned before the period prescribed by the Regulations.

All arrangements necessary for giving full effect to this Order are to be carried out by the authorities of the several Presidencies.

(Signed) R. WYLLIE, *Major,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milty. Dept.

No. 133 of 1851.—Captain J. Hunter, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry (Rifles), is appointed to officiate as Fort Adjutant during the temporary absence of Captain Parr, on leave.

No. 134 of 1851.—The leave of absence granted to Surgeon General J. A. Sinclair, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs, is further extended to the 31st March, on the same account.

No. 135 of 1851.—The leave of absence granted to Brigadier W. J. Browne, C. B., Commanding at Baroda, in G. G. O. No. 65, of the 1st February last, is to have effect from the 9th of that month to the 9th instant, in lieu of the dates therein specified.

No. 136 of 1851.—Lieutenant F. Schneider, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, has been reported to be qualified as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 137 of 1851.—The Order by Captain T. Studdert, dated Camp, Poona, the 11th February 1851, appointing Lieutenant Gillespie to act as Adjutant to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, during the absence of Lieutenant Kendall, on sick certificate to Bombay, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 138 of 1851.—An Order by Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Hallett, C.B. dated Poona, the 14th February 1851, appointing Lieutenant E. H. Ord to act as Adjutant to the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Probyn on leave, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 143 of 1851.—Captain P. T. Snow, of the 3rd Regiment Madras Light Infantry, is allowed to proceed to the Western Coast and Neilgherries, on private affairs, for six months from the date of the departure to Bombay from Aden of the last steamer in March.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1851.

No. 29 of 1851.—The undermentioned document will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors, by the next Overland Mail:—

General Roll for the Quarter ending the 31st January 1851, of the Family Remittances of the Officers, Engineers, and Seamen of the Indian Navy, payable in Europe.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1851.

No. 30 of 1851.—Lieutenant T. S. H. Twynam is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on Medical certificate.

Mr. Purser R. Bennett is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on Medical certificate.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to Government.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

1st Mar.—Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, G. M. Beyts, from Surat 3rd instant. Passengers—55 Natives.

4th " Steamer *Phlox*, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 3rd instant. Passengers—55 Natives.

" " Steamer *Dwarka*, E. A. Fisher, from Surat 3rd instant. Passengers—One 2nd class ; and 44 Natives.

" " Brig *Sassoon Family*, John Dunn, from Whampoa 24th January, and Singapore 1st February.

" " Ship *Panama*, T. J. Thomas, Master, from London 1st October 1850, spoke the Barque *Stree Rungenacklоo*, from Rangoon, and Brig *Sasson Family*, from Hongkong, Captain Dunn.

5th " The H. C. Steamer *Medusa*, Lieutenant B. S. King, from Bancote.

" " Barque *Chinsurah*, J. Furness, Master, from Colombo, 7th February. Passenger—Mrs. J. Furness.

5th " Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, J. Rhodes, Master, from Tankaria, 5th March, at 6 P. M. Passengers—Govindrow Pandoorung, Vakeel to His Highness the Guicowar and seventy-six followers.

" " Barque *Stree Rangenachloo*, Nacoda, from Rangoon, 10th January. Passengers—twenty natives.

DEPARTURES.

2nd Mar.—Ship *Futty Sultan*, Abdoola, Nacodah, to Mocha and Aden. Passengers—101 Natives.

" " H. C. Steamer *Medusa*, Lieutenant S. B. King, to Bancot. Passengers—His Excellency the Commander in Chief and Staff; Major Tudor; and Captain Drummond.

3rd " Steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, J. Clark, to Surat. Passengers —Mr. Brown; and several Natives.

" " H. C. Steam-packet *Ajdaha*, W. C. Barker, Commander, to Suez. Passengers—2 Misses Willoughby; Mrs. J. P. Willoughby, and 2 Children of Mrs. Inverarity, with 2 Servants (one European and one Native); Dr. and Mrs. M. T. Kays, 2 Children, and 1 Servant; Mrs. Wallace, and 4 Children, with 2 Servants; Henry Vansittart, Esquire; Captain and Mrs. W. A. St. Clair, and a European Servant; Mrs. Graham, and 3 Children, with 2 Servants; Captain and Mrs. J. St. Clair; Mr. and Mrs. C. Monnett, and 2 Children; Eden Elliott, Esquire; W. Graham, Esquire; H. Scott, Esquire, C. S.; A. Hadden, Esquire; Mrs. C. Moore; Mrs. D. Wilson, and 3 Children, and European Servant; Captain J. C. Salkeld, 5th Regt. B. N. I.; Mrs. H. Atkinson; Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, and Child, with a Native Servant; J. W. Clarke, Esquire; Captain Boyd; Dr. R. Dent; Captain D. Davidson; Captain C. A. Stewart; Dr. S. A. G. Young; L. Barber, Esquire; Lieutenant W. Kendall; Lieutenant F. C. Simon; D. Wilson, Esquire; and 2 Gentlemen; Mrs. Darwell, 2 Children, with 1 Native Servant.

4th " Ship *St. Lawrence*, D. MacFarlane, to Liverpool. Passengers—Mr. Vaughan; J. Stoddart, Esquire.

5th " Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, G. M. Beyts, Master, to Surat. Passengers—Several Natives.

" " American Ship *Zenobia*, J. J. Jackson, Master, to London. Passengers—Messrs. Fletcher; J. F. Cole; and W. C. Beach.

" " Ship *Abunkir*, C. Scott, Master, to Colombo. Passengers—Mrs. Scott; D. Campbell Esq.

6th " Steamer *Surat*, B. J. Church, Master, to Surat, Gogo, and Tankaria. Passengers — Brigadier W. J. Browne, Commanding the Brigade at Baroda; A. Mackay, Esq.: and 47 Natives.

" " Ship *Fulluck Sadon*, Alley Meya, Nacoda, to Mocha, Judda and Aden. Passengers—one hundred and seventy-four Pilgrims.

" " Ship *Larkins*, J. Bruton, Master, to London.

" " Ship *Hero*, H. Oliver, Master, to Liverpool.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.—On Tuesday, March 5th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. W. S. Price, the Rev. Thos. Jerrom, to Miss Sarah Clark, of Chaddesden, Derbyshire.

BIRTHS.—At Kurrachee, on the 20th February, Mrs. W. A. Sandison of a son.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 28th February, the wife of Mr. Eugerio A. Cabral, Head Clerk, Post office, of a daughter.

At Colaba, on the 28th February, Mrs. H. G. Alder, of a daughter.

At the Residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Knt., in the Fort, Rampart Row, on the 3rd March, the Lady of Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq. of a son.

At Kurrachee, on Friday the 21st February, the wife of the Revd., C. C. Schreiber, of a son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND MAIL, *Via Marseilles and Southampton.* It is hereby notified for general information, that the Mid-Monthly Overland Mail, *via* Marseilles, and Southampton, will be closed on MONDAY the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open (except for pre-paid Letters, *viâ* Southampton) until 5 o'clock, under the usual terms.

Post Office Packets, per Steamer "BOMBAY," for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, will be closed on SATURDAY the 8th instant, at 2 P. M.

Post Office Packets per H. Co.'s Steamer "BERENICE" to KURRACHEE and SCINDE, will be closed on Tuesday next the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Post Office Packets, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "PERIM," for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG, will be closed on TUESDAY the 18th proximo, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office,
5th March 1851.

A. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL SERMON, on behalf of the above Society, will be preached on Sunday Morning, the 9th instant, in St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Revd. G. N. Mitford. A Collection will be made after the Sermon.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Girls' School Room, Byculla, on Wednesday the 12th instant, at which the VISCOUNTESS FALKLAND will be present. The Chair will be taken by P. W. LEGEYT, Esq., at 11 o'clock.

J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

5th March, 1851.

ANDREW DUNLOP, Agent, Bookseller, Music-seller, &c. No. 21, Rampart Row, next door to the Bombay Bank, Bombay, begs to inform his Constituents and the Public, that he is prepared to order out—either Overland or *via* the Cape, on most favourable terms,—PHILOSOPHICAL, CHEMICAL, OR OTHER APPARATUS and Instruments from *Messrs. Horn, Thornwaite and Wood, Messrs. Griffen & Co.*, or any other Manufacturers who may be specified by the party ordering. TURNING and OTHER MECHANICAL TOOLS from *Holtzapfel and Co.*, WATCHES &c. from *McCabe and Co.*, PIANOS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description by the first Makers in England, &c. &c.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.

A. D. begs to call attention to his rates for the supply of Books, Periodicals, &c., specially commissioned from England. They are the lowest yet offered, and lower than those at which Gentlemen could get them out in separate packages to their address direct.

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Ditto of £ 10 and upwards.....	9½ an.	10 an.	

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MUSIC.

A. D. begs to state, that he has always on hand a choice assortment of the most popular Music,—and that in a short time he will have in hand every thing connected with the Music trade, supplies being now on the way, making his Establishment a complete Musical Depôt.

The following are A. D.'s rates for pieces of Music specially commissioned per Overland route.

	Cash with order.	*Payable on delivery.*	
Orders under £ 5 English value	9½ an.	10 an.	Per Shilling of the English price.
Ditto £ 5 and upwards.....	8½ do.	9 do.	

Music in bound volumes on the same terms as Books.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
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DEPOT FOR SCHOOL BOOKS. — A. DUNLOP, *No.* 21, *Rampart Row, Bombay*, begs to state, that large supplies of the Educational publications of Messrs. W. and R. CHAMBERS, and Messrs. OLIVER AND BOYD, have been shipped for him, and that shortly he hopes to be well stocked with the Educational publications of these two well-known Firms. These Books *A. D* intends to retail at *English Price*, or Eight Annas per Shilling, with a liberal discount to Booksellers or Schoolmasters taking a quantity.

A. D. trusts soon to be enabled to give all other School Books at the same rates.

BOOSEY'S CELEBRATED BAND INSTRUMENTS.— ANDREW DUNLOP, *No.* 21, *Rampart Row, Bombay*, having been appointed Agent for the Bombay Presidency for these celebrated Instruments, has much pleasure in intimating, that it is the intention of Messrs T. BOOSEY AND Co., the London Agents of Mr. Boosey, to keep up a stock of them in Bombay, in order that their numerous Patrons may be saved the delay consequent on ordering them as heretofore from England, and as Mr. DUNLOP intends to supply the Instruments at the English Price, with the Freight, Insurance, and other charges merely added, Messrs. BOOSEY and Co. trust that the arrangement will afford entire satisfaction to their friends in India.

The first shipment of these Instruments is now on the way—it consists principally of Clarionets, Cornets and Trumpets, and other instruments are also about being shipped.—A. D. will be glad to register orders for any of these Instruments, and forward them immediately on arrival.

The following are the prices of these Instruments: the charges &c. to Bombay, A. D. calculates will not be above 18 to 20 per cent.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Clarionet in B flat, C or E flat, of Box-wood, with 13 brass keys, and latest improvements	£5 15 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, of Ebony or Cocoa-wood, with German-silver keys and latest improvements	6 16 0
Flute in D, E flat or F, of Box-wood, with 8 brass keys, &c.	2 10 0
Picolo in D, E flat or F, ditto	1 10 0
Flute ditto, of Ebony or Cocoa-wood and German-silver keys, &c.	5 5 0
Piccolo, ditto ditto	2 10 0
Oboe, of Box-wood, with brass keys and last improvement	6 6 0
Ditto of Ebony or Cocoa-wood with German-silver keys and ditto	8 8 0
Cornet a Piston, with valves, &c. &c.	7 7 0
Valve Trumpet, with three valves	7 7 0
Plain Cavalry Trumpet	2 2 0
Field Bugle	2 2 0
French Horn with crooks, from B alto to B basso	8 8 0
Ditto ditto, with three valves, &c. &c. &c.	12 12 0
Althorn or Clavicord in B, with 3 valves	10 10 0
Ditto in E flat, with ditto	10 10 0
Alto Trombone in F or E flat	5 5 0
Tenor ditto in C or B flat	6 6 0
Bass ditto in G or F	7 7 0
Alto Trombone in E flat or F, with 3 valves	8 8 0
Tenor ditto in C or B, with ditto	9 9 0
Bass ditto in F or G, with ditto	10 10 0
Cornetto Soprano in E flat, for Brass band	7 7 0
Ditto Tenore in D flat, for ditto	7 7 0
Bassoon with 12 Brass or German-silver keys, &c. &c.	12 12 0
Ophicleide in C or B flat	12 12 0
Bombardon in F or E flat, with 4 valves	16 16 0
Euphonion in B flat, with ditto	14 14 0
Bass Drum, with Royal Arms	9 9 0
Tambourine	3 0 0
Side Drum, with Royal Arms	4 10 0
Kettle Drum, with Royal Arms, per pair	14 14 0
Turkish Cimbals	6 6 0

Drum Heads—Clarionet, Oboe, and Bassoon Ready.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "*Pekin*" (1000 Tons, and 420 H. P.,) Captain BAKER, will be despatched on 19th March, for the above Ports, taking Cargo and Passengers, also for Madras and Calcutta, Suez, Malta, Constantinople, and Southampton.

In consequence of the Hoolee Holidays, the last Shipping day will be *Thursday, the 13th March*, after which no Cargo can be received on board.

JOHN RITCHIE, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 28th Feb., 1851.

STEAM TO COLOMBO.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer "*Victoria*," BANKS Commander, for the above Port, (touching on the Coast where inducement offers) on the 9th instant.

For Passage or Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Bombay Green.

W. H. LITCHFIELD, Manager.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 1st March, 1851.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY, TO LONDON.

THE well known and fast sailing ship "GLENELG," will leave this on or about the 15th March, for the above port. Has only one of three side Cabins disengaged. For passage only, apply to Captain WILKINSON on board, or at the shop of MERWANJEE, Ship Chandler, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 3d March, 1851.

FOR WOOSUNG DIRECT.

THE fast sailing new Clipper "SASSOON FAMILY", Captain JOHN DUNN, for freight of Opium only, and will have quick despatch. Apply to DAVID SASOON.

Tamarind lane, 5th March, 1851.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC & BOOK OF DIRECTION FOR 1851. Price Rupees FIVE. For sale at the Bombay Gazette Office and Agency; also at KURRACHEE, by Messrs. Chamberlain & Co. and at POONA, by Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Jemsetjee, Sudder Bazar.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Almanac and Book of Direction" for the current year, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is in a style of getting up vastly superior to anything of the kind which has issued from the offices of the Calcutta publishers.— *Calcutta Citizen, Feb.* 4.

We can assure the proprietor that he has well fulfilled his promise to issue the book with "many improvements."—*Calcutta Eastern Star, Feb.* 15.

We have to acknowledge our thanks to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for a beautiful volume of 600 pages with the above title. The clear type, the excellent arrangement, its useful contents and elegant binding do great credit to the parties concerned in the publication, and indicate that the publication of Books at the Bombay Presidency has reached a high degree of perfection.—*Colombo Examiner, Jan.* 18.

We must acknowledge with thanks to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* the receipt of a Bombay Almanac for 1851, one of the most beautiful works of the kind we have ever seen.—*Ceylon Times, Jan.* 16.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN".

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI